

Contributions towards a Knowledge of the Curculionidæ.

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Part III.

(PLATES X., XI., XII., XIII.)

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OTTISTIRA.

(Brachyderinæ.)

Rostrum breviusculum, crassum, apice nudum; *scrobæ* transversæ, infra oculum longe currentes, antice sulco longitudinali abbreviato instructæ. *Oculi* rotundati, aliquando frontales. *Scapus* clavatus, prothoracem fere attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo secundo sæpe primo sesquolongiore, ultimis subturbinatis; *clava* ampla, distincta. *Prothorax* rotundatus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* parvum. *Elytra* ampla, prothorace multo latiora. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* modice incrassata, mutica (ex *leucogenys* et *gibbosa*): *tibiæ* plerumque arcuatæ, posticæ rectæ, corbellis apertis; *tarsi* breves, articulo tertio ampliato; *unguiculi* basi connati; *coxæ* anticæ sejunctæ, intermediæ distantes (ex *naso* et *punctata*). *Processus* intercoxalis late truncatus. *Propectus* brevissimum. *Abdomen* segmentis 3-4 brevibus.

The peculiar form and direction of the scrobæ is but an exaggeration of what we find in *Sciaphilus*, *Strophosomus*, &c.; and, notwithstanding the breadth of the elytra at the base, it is near them, especially with the former, that I am disposed to place the genus. According to Lacordaire's Table, the anterior coxæ not being contiguous, it would fall under the "Pachyrhynchides." The species seem to be numerous, and scattered over the Malay archipelago from Singapore to New Guinea; but I have seen none that were not found by Mr. Wallace.

OTTISTIRA BISPINOSA. (Pl. X. fig. 6.) *O. variabilis*, subtestacea vel fusca, dense griseo- vel cinereo-squamosa, plus minusve saturate nebulosa; rostro capite brevior, in medio lineatim sulcato; antennis testaceis; clava ovali, elongata; prothorace sat remote punctulato, fusco-bivittato; elytris convexis, fortiter sulcato-punctatis, punctis remotis, singulis postice in maribus spina valida obliqua juxta suturam armatis, interstitiis 3-5-7 elevatis; tibiis anticis arcuatis, reliquis subrectis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Dorey; Aru; Mysol; Waigiou; Amboyna.

The female has only the slightest vestiges of spines on the elytra. A nearly allied species from Aru is without the raised lines on the alternate interstices.

OTTISTIRA BICORNIS. *O. picca*, dense griseo-squamosa, fusco nebulosa; rostro longiore; antennis subtestaceis; clava fusca, griseo-tomentosa, modice elongata; prothorace latitudine paulo longiore, utrinque pone medium paulo incurvato, sat confertim punctato, dorso subbivittato; elytris magis ampliatis, humeris obliquis, fortiter striato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, postice spinis duabus validis obliquis armatis; interstitiis tertio postice, quinto septimoque basi elevatis; pedibus anticis majusculis; tibiis anticis validis, arcuatis, intus basin versus longe pilosis, tibiis intermediis breviusculis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. New Guinea.

I have only a single example of this species, which is very distinct from the preceding, having proportionally a larger prothorax, more closely punctured elytra, and very strong fore legs.

OTTISTIRA PLANIDORSIS. *O. ovata*, subtestacea, squamis griseis fuscisque dense tecta; capite inter oculos ad basin rostri breviter canaliculato; antennis testaceis, apicem versus infuscatis; articulis ultimis funiculi transversim subturbinatis; clava ovali, vix elongata; prothorace sat remote punctato, fusco bivittato; elytris dorso planatis, fortiter sulcato-punctatis, punctis remotis, interstitio quinto postice sensim elevato, apice rotundatis; corpore infra minus squamoso; tibiis arcuatis, posticis rectis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Batchian; Amboyna.

Well differentiated by the flatness of the elytra above, which is limited on each side by the elevated fifth interstice.

OTTISTIRA OCULARIS. *O. ovata*, picca, squamis griseis fusciscentibusque tecta; capite rostroque angustioribus, hoc haud sulcato; oculis antice approximatis; antennis testaceis; clava sat breviter ovali; prothorace latitudine longitudini æquali, sat leviter punctato; elytris anguste subcordatis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis linearibus, interstitiis modice convexis; tibiis anticis et intermediis arcuatis, posticis intus flexuosis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Singapore.

The eyes are larger in this species, and only separated in front by a comparatively narrow space.

OTTISTIRA PULCHELLA. *O. ovata*, picca, squamis flavo-virentibus fusciscenti figuratis tecta; capite rostroque brevibus; oculis laterali-bus; antennis fulvo-testaceis; funiculo breviusculo; clava breviter ovata; prothorace parum transverso, apice quam basi paulo angus-

tiore; elytris sat breviuseculis, lateribus subparallelis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis oblongis, approximatis, interstitiis vix convexis; pedibus fulvo-testaceis; tibiis parce squamosis, anticis arcuatis, posticis rectis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Morty; Macassar.

A pretty little pale-green species with brownish reticulate markings.

OTTISTIRA LEUCOGENYS. *O.* ovalis, nigra, squamis niveis condensatis maculatis decorata; capite inter oculos, genis rostroque supra niveo-squamosis; oculis magnis, antice approximatis; antennis pedibusque subferrugineis; scapo ad partem posteriorem oculi vix attingente; prothorace confertim granulato-punctato, supra gibboso; scutello albo; elytris oblongo-cordatis, nitidis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis valde elevatis, maculis niveis, singulis circa sex, ornatis; femoribus subtus leviter denticulatis; tibiis anticis et intermediis arcuatis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Sula.

A black species with pure white spots.

OTTISTIRA GIBBOSA. *O.* subovalis, fusca, squamis rufo-silaceis interrupte vestita, setulis nigris adspersa; rostro in medio longitudinaliter sulcato; oculis haud approximatis; antennis ferrugineis, scapo oculum haud superante; prothorace grosse punctato, supra valde gibboso; scutello nigro; elytris subcordatis, fortiter sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis valde convexis; femoribus subtus leviter denticulatis; tibiis posticis minus arcuatis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Malacca.

The elytra, owing to the disposition of the scales, have a mottled appearance. This and the preceding species are remarkable for their gibbous prothorax.

OTTISTIRA NASO. *O.* subovata, nigra, squamis aureo-viridulis plagiatis condensatis, setulis nigris adspersa; rostro antice gibboso, in medio longitudinaliter sulcato; oculis lateralibus; antennis fuscis; prothorace parum transverso, sat confertim modice punctato, lateribus viridulo; elytris subcordatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, plaga communi mediana, et ad latera duabus aliis viridulis ornatis; tibiis præsertim anticis armatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Flores; Menado.

In this and the following species the rostrum is arched or gibbous just in front of the insertion of the antennæ.

OTTISTIRA PUNCTATA. *O.* subovata, nigra, sparse nigro-setulosa, squamis metallico-viridibus, præsertim circa puncta, vestita; capite rostroque ad latera viridibus, hoc antice gibboso; oculis lateralibus; antennis fuscis; scapo sensim clavato; prothorace parum longiore

quam latiore, sat vage punctato, lateribus viridulo; elytris subcordatis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis modice convexis, punctis viridi-marginatis; corpore infra viridi-squamoso; pedibus fuscis, griseo-squamosis. Long. 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Tondano.

CYRTOZEMIA.

(Otiiorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum mediocre, basi transversim sulcatum; *scrobes* terminales, foveiformes. *Antennæ* tenues; *scapo* filiformi, apice clavato; *funiculo* articulo primo secundo triplo longiore, cæteris modice elongatis, gradatim brevioribus, ultimo clavo continuato, hoc elongato. *Oculi* rotundati, modice prominuli. *Prothorax* transversus, subcylindricus, basi apiceque truncatus. *Elytra* ovalia, basi prothorace haud latiora. *Femora* in medio incrassata, mutica; *tibiæ* arcuatæ; *tarsi* subæquales; *unguiculi* conati. *Coxæ* posticæ valde distantes. *Metasternum* longiusculum. *Abdomen* segmentis tribus intermediis subæqualibus. *Processus* intercoxalis latissime truncatus.

A genus allied to *Laparocerus*, remarkable for the widely separated posterior coxæ and consequently great breadth of the intercoxal process, and in other respects differentiated from it by the longer metasternum, the transverse basal groove of the rostrum, marking it off from the head, and the short foveiform scrobes. The tibiæ of the female are only very slightly curved.

CYRTOZEMIA DISPAR. (Pl. X. fig. 9.) *C. oblongo-ovata*, nigra vel fusca, sparse pubescens; rostro capite sesquolongiore, in medio tenuiter carinato; prothorace utrinque paulo rotundato, supra confertim granulato; scutello parvo, triangulari; elytris ovalibus, striato-punctatis, punctis subquadratis, approximatis, interstitiis convexis, ♂ interstitio sexto excavato lateribusque, magis dense pubescentibus; corpore infra sparse squamuloso; metasterno, segmentoque primo abdominis (in utroque sexu) excavatis; pedibus longe pilosis; tibiis posticis apice pilis albidis dense fimbriatis. Long. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. India (Bombay).

PSIDIOPSIS.

(Otiiorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum mediocre; *scrobes* breves, terminales, postice evanescentes. *Antennæ* longæ, tenues; *scapo* curvato, apice solo incrassato; *funiculo* articulis elongatis, primo longiore; *clava* distincta,

ovato-acuminata. *Oculi* breviter ovales, verticales, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* cylindricus, basi apiceque truncatus. *Elytra* breviter ovata, valde convexa, prothorace basi haud latiora. *Pedes* intermedii minores; *femora* in medio incrassata, subtus dentata; *tibiæ* extus rectæ, intus flexuosæ; *tarsi* articulo primo modice elongato, sublineari; *unguiculi* liberi; *coxæ* posticæ approximatae. *Metasternum* breve. *Abdomen* segmento secundo ampliata.

Agrees in most respects with *Otiorrhynchus*, so far as that genus with its 444 species can be characterized, but differing essentially in the approximation of its posterior coxæ, to which may be added its curved scape thicker only at the tip, and the cylindrical prothorax.

PSIDIOPSIS FILICORNIS. *P. nigra*, pube pallide grisea supra parce, infra pedibusque magis dense vestita; rostro supra tricarinato, interstitiis basi planatis, apicem versus excavatis; antennis ferrugineis, corpori longitudine fere æqualibus; prothorace paulo longiore quam latiore, leviter punctulato; scutello haud observando; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis rude impressis, interstitiis valde convexis, femoribus infra dente acuto instructis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Amazons.

TELENICA.

(*Otiorrhynchinae*.)

Rostrum mediocre, capite continuatum, in medio tenuius; *scrobes* subapicales, supernæ, cavernosæ, postice cito evanescentes. *Oculi* rotundati, parum prominuli. *Antennæ* elongatæ; *scapus* rectus, ad marginem anteriorem prothoracis extendens; *funiculus* articulis duobus basalibus longioribus, cæteris obconicis; *clava* distincta. *Prothorax* transversus, utrinque rotundatus, basi truncatus. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* ovata, humeris obsoletis. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* incrassata; *tibiæ* intus flexuosæ; *tarsi* normales; *unguiculi* liberi, approximati. *Abdomen* segmentis 3-4 brevibus.

In the Australian fauna this genus may be placed between *Merimnetes* and *Myllocerus*; it has the rostrum of the former, but the free claws of the latter, from which it also differs in the straight scape, as well as from all the *Myllocerus* forms in the absence of the humeral angle. The second species here described has a very short metasternum; but I cannot find any other valid distinction of generic importance.

TELENICA SUBLIMBATA. *T. ovata, nigra, sejunctim griseo-squamosa; rostro capite fere duplo longiore; antennis, tibiis tarsisque subferrugineis; prothoracis basi apice valde latiore; elytris indistincte seriatim punctatis, interstitiis planatis, uniseriatim setosis, pone medium fascia semilunari subfusca notatis, lateribus minus squamosis; metasterno longiusculo; corpore infra castaneo, squamis albis adsperso.*
 Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. West Australia.

TELENICA NEBULOSA. *T. breviter ovata, nigra, argenteo fuscoque squamosa; rostro capite fere duplo longiore; antennis subferrugineis; prothorace basi minus latiore, indistincte vittatim fusco-vario; elytris brevibus, supra subdepressis, dorso, regione suturali excepta, fusco nebulosis, hac lateribusque subargenteis; tarsis ferrugineis; metasterno brevissimo.* Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. West Australia.

ONYCHOPOMA.

(Otiiorhynchinæ.)

Cum *Drepanodere* congruit sed *scapo* arcuato, dilatato, compresso, et *oculis* rotundatis.

The rostrum in the species described below, which varies considerably in coloration, is broad, shorter than the head, and transverse. The peculiarity of the genus lies in the dilated scape.

ONYCHOPOMA PARDA. (Pl. X. fig. 8.) *O. oblongo-ovata, fusca, squamis griseis, plus minusve fusco-interruptis, vestita; rostro late transverso, supra manifeste tricarinato; scapo sat dense squamoso, quam funiculo longiore, hoc articulis quinque ultimis obconicis; clava breviter ovata; prothorace sat valde transverso, utrinque in spinam laminiformem, apice oblique truncato, producto; scutello rotundato; elytris tenuiter punctatis, punctis linearibus, supra fusco, vel aliquando fere obsolete, maculatim variegatis; corpore infra pedibusque griseo-squamosis; femoribus subtus dente parvo instructis.* Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Cochin-China; Pegu.

TIMARETA.

(Otiiorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum breve, antico planatum, modice arcuatum, basi haud sulcatum; *scrobcs* laterales, profunda, ampliata, oculos attingentes. *Antennæ* medianæ; *scapus* elongatus, gradatim incrassatus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus, tribus ultimis

transversis; *clava* distincta. *Oculi* parvi, rotundati, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* ampliatio-rotundatus. *Scutellum* obsoletum. *Elytra* oblonga, vel ovata (♀), prothorace paulo latiora, basi sinuata. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* incrassata; *tibiæ* rectæ, intus sinuatae, apice dilatatae, posticæ corbellis apertis, resupinatis; *tarsi* modice elongati; *unguiculi* liberi, approximati; *coxæ* anticæ sejunctæ. *Metasternum* breve. *Processus* intercoxalis truncatus. *Abdomen* segmentis 3-4 brevibus, *sutura* prima arcuata.

This genus lies between *Trachyphlæus* and *Asceparnus*, and is differentiated by the form of its posterior tarsi. Individually the two species here described vary considerably in their markings; and, although very nearly allied, I have no difficulty in separating them at first sight.

TIMARETA FIGURATA. (Pl. XII. fig. 8.) *T. fusca*, sat dense squamulosa, setulis interjectis; antennis pedibusque subferrugineis, illis vage setulosis; capite inter oculos paulo incurvo; fronte depressa; prothorace latitudine parum longiore, albido squamuloso, fusco maculatim vario; elytris seriatim punctatis, interstitiis planatis, albido-squamulosis, in medio et ad latera plerumque fusco nebulosis, interstitio quarto sæpissime niveo, postice fascia lata communi conjuncto et plus minusve ad apicem currente; corpore infra fusco vel castaneo pilis squamulisque tecto. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Swan River (Fremantle).

TIMARETA SATELLINA. *T. præcedenti* valde affinis, sed squamulis plerumque concoloribus, minoribus, minus approximatis, elytris longioribus, interstitiis paulo convexis, apice niveis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Fremantle.

ATMESIA GLAUCINA. *A. ferruginea*, supra squamulis griseis, viridulis intermixtis, dense tecta, subtus minus squamosa; fronte rostroque leviter longitudinaliter impressis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus; *clava* elliptica; prothorace transverso, utrinque fortiter rotundato, angulis posticis obsoletis; elytris ovalibus, subtiliter sulcatis, humeris obsoletis; pedibus ferrugineis sat sparse squamosis. Long. 2½ lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

This species is doubtfully referred to *Atmesia* on account of the form of the prothorax and elytra. The genus itself may probably be better placed in the *Leptopinæ*; but all my specimens having been gummed to paper, the characters of the mouth, owing to the gum, cannot be clearly seen.

ACANTHOTRACHELUS ALBUS. *A. subanguste ovalis, niger, squamulis albis dense vestitus, setulis numerosis interjectis; antennis nigris, sat dense albo-pilosis; oculis minusculis; prothorace valde transverso, postice paulo gradatim latiore, basin versus dente tenuato armato, basi ipsa fortiter bisinuata; scutello minuto; elytris elongato-subcordatis, basi prothoracis vix latioribus, seriatim oblongo-punctatis, apicibus rotundatis; corpore infra pedibusque albo-squamulosis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. (rost. incl.).*

Hab. Malabar.

The only other described species of this genus (*A. ventricosus*, Boh., from the Neilgherries) is differently coloured, and has the elytra shortly ovate and subglobose. I have another species from Rangoon.

DYSTIRUS.

(Leptopinæ)

Rostrum robustum, angulatum, versus apicem incrassatum; *scrobes* arcuatæ, infra et ab oculis desinentes. *Scapus* breviusculus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis quinque ultimis transversis, subæqualibus; *clava* adnata. *Oculi* ovati, liberi, infra acuminati. *Prothorax* transversus, utrinque callosio-dilatatus, lobis ocularibus distinctis. *Scutellum* invisum. *Elytra* ovata, prothorace haud latiora, angulis anticis obsoletis. *Femora* modice incrassata; *tibiæ* rectæ, posticæ corbulis cavernosis; *tarsi* articulis tribus basalibus apice utrinque spinoso-productis, infra indumento squamoso vestitis; *unguiculi* liberi. *Abdomen* segmentis tribus intermediis æqualibus.

This genus appears to me to be most allied to the Australian *Leptops*, its chief differential character lying in the remarkable form of the prothorax, and the club closely attached to the funicle; the elytra also have no projection or tooth at the shoulder as in *Leptops*.

DYSTIRUS STRUMOSUS. (Pl. XIII. fig. 10.) *D. niger, ubique indumento squamisque griseis, unguiculis nitide nigris exceptis, tectus; rostro capite fere duplo longiore, supra longitudinaliter fortiter trisulcato; antennis squamosis, funiculi articulo primo breviter obconico, secundo brevior, clava articuloque ultimo funiculi nigris, pilosis; prothorace irregulariter grosse foveato, interspatiis callosis; elytris fortiter sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis modice convexis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis pilliformibus adpersis. Long. 5 lin. (rost. incl.).*

Hab. Mexico.

ENTIMUS ARROGANS. *E. validus*, niger, squamulis piliformibus griseis vestitus; antennis subnudis; prothorace confertim granulato, in medio sulcato; elytris trigonato-cordatis, subseriatim granulatis, granulis nitidis, magnitudine diversis, pone medium squamulis fasciatim condensatis, humeris obtuse callosis; corpore infra pedibusque sejunctum griseo-pilosis. Long. 12 lin.

Hab. Panama.

The scales or, rather, hairs are, on the upper surface, in this species confined to the parts between the granules, but are more condensed at the sides; and behind the middle of the elytra they form a short band or band-like patch.

IXODICUS.

(*Byrsopinae*.)

A *Byrsope* differt *tibiis* apice exteriori haud productis; *tarsis* brevibus; et *elytris* rotundatis, postice haud truncatis. *Corpus* breve, validum, lævigatum.

The outline, absence of tubercles, or nearly so, and the minute concolorous scales, which leave the derm smooth and apparently naked, strikingly mark off this genus as a group quite distinct from *Byrsops*, although the technical characters are not perhaps so important. The species appear to be closely allied, requiring a large series of specimens to be properly worked out; but two of them, which may be taken as the extremes, are here described.

IXODICUS OCCLUSUS. (Pl. XIII. fig. 8.) *I. niger*; rostro antice fortiter arcuato, basi vix elevato, punctis magnis leviter impressis remote notato; antennis ferrugineis; prothorace subquadrato, disco modice convexo, apicem versus utrinque oblique et profunde excavato, in medio obscure sanguineo, lateribusque vage determinate punctato; elytris utrinque rotundatis, fere impunctatis, carina laterali obsoleta, dorso pone medium manifeste depresso, singulis cristis duabus sanguineis prothorace projectis; pedibus sparse setosis; tarsis, præsertim anticis, articulis tribus basalibus valde transversis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

IXODICUS SORDIDUS. *I. obscure niger*, rostro antice fere recto, impunctato, basi transversim elevato; prothorace transverso, valde convexo, perparce punctato, pone apicem fortiter transversim postice longitudinaliter excavato, disco a lateribus angulatum limitato; elytris utrinque in medio parum parallelis, postice convexis, cristis basalibus minus prominulis, dorso a lateribus angulo crenato limitatis; tibiis setosis; tarsis angustioribus. Long. 2½ lin.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

EUOMUS RETUSUS. (Pl. XIII. fig. 12.) *E. oblongo-ovatus, niger, squamis (vel squamositate) umbrinis omnino dense tectus; rostro profunde sulcato, basi tuberculis oblongis instructo; funiculo subtenuato, articulo secundo quam primo duplo longiore; prothorace latitudine longiore, fortiter granulato, medio sulcato, lateribus angulato-tuberculato, lobis ocularibus valde productis; elytris oblongis, a basi ad apicem gradatim amplioribus, postice subito declivibus, subseriatim tuberculatis, singulis tuberculis in seriebus duabus elevatis, posterioribus majoribus instructis; pedibus nigro-setosis.* Long. 5 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

One of the most distinct species of the genus, on account of the outline of the elytra.

DIALEPTOPUS SERRICOLLIS. *D. ♀ oblongo-ovalis, niger, capite rostroque sat dense albo-squamosis; hoc latitudine vix sesquolongiore, antice bicarinato; antennis nigris; prothorace sat oblongo, fere esquamoso, cristis dorsalibus lateralibusque tuberculis conicis, apice plerumque setis duabus coronatis, munitis; clytris ovatis, dorso squamosis, tuberculis rubris conicis in seriebus duabus, singulis sex constitutis, apice sat late rotundatis, lateribus granulato-punctatis, sat dense albo-squamosis; corpore infra pedibusque castaneis, his nigro-setosis.* Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

The male is probably narrower, or with parallel elytra, as in its congeners. This species is well differentiated by the small but prominent tubercles on the crests and sides of the prothorax, the latter appearing as if crenate or serrate. The tubercles on the elytra in the species of this genus can only be depended on approximately; occasionally one side has one more than the other.

DIALEPTOPUS GRANULATUS. *D. ♀ oblongo-ovalis, niger, esquamosus, setulis tenuissimis ubique adpersus; rostro latitudine vix longiore, supra scrobes elevato; antennis piccis, breviusculis, clava brevi; prothorace haud cristato, apice valde producto, dorso granulato, utrinque angulatim dilatato, in medio lineatim longitudinaliter sulcato, lateribus infra vage tuberculato; elytris ovatis, supra versus basin granulatis, tuberculis conicis nigris in seriebus duabus, interiore tribus, exterioribus sex, constitutis, apice sat late rotundatis, ad suturam submucronatis, lateribus rude granulato-punctatis; tarsis minus elongatis, linearibus.* Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

DIALEPTOPUS PLANTARIS. (Pl. XII. fig. 11.) *D. ovatus, niger, supra indumento incano tectus, squamulisque subtilissimis silaceis adpersus; rostro latitudine paulo longiore, vix carinato, antice utrinque uniseriatim punctato; antennis ferrugineis, clava ovali; protho-*

race haud cristato, apice valde producto, dorso granulato, in medio profunde lineatim sulcato, utrinque angulatim dilatato, lateribus infra confertim granulatis; elytris subovatis, sat breviusculis, supra basin versus granulatis, tuberculis conicis incanis in seriebus duabus, singulis quatuor constitutis, apice sat late rotundatis, lateribus fortiter granulato-punctatis; corpore infra vittaque ad latera nigris; tarsi vix elongatis, intermediis et posticis articulo basali majore, tumido. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

This species has the prothorax like the preceding; but, *inter alia*, it has much shorter elytra, the first joint of the intermediate and posterior tarsi swollen or enlarged, and the upper surface covered with a greyish crust.

GEOBYRSA.

(Rhyarosominæ.)

Caput retractum; *rostrum* elongatum, arcuatum, ad basin quasi abscissum: *scrobes* foveiformes, obliquæ, ante medium rostri sitæ. *Scapus* clavatus, oculus attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus (at quasi 5), articulo primo crassiore, secundo longiore, cæteris subtransversis, ultimis duobus basin clavæ simulantibus (inde fun. quasi 5 art.). *Oculi* ovales, transversi, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* oblongus, basi apiceque æqualis, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* ovalia, basi prothorace haud latiora. *Femora* in medio incrassata; *tibiæ* rectæ, ad apicem arcuatæ, apice ipso unguiculato; *tarsi* breves, angusti, articulo tertio bilobo; *unguiculi* simplices, divergentes; *coxæ* anticæ sejunctæ. *Pectus* apice late emarginatum. *Metasternum* modice elongatum. *Abdomen* segmentis tertio quartoque brevibus.

A narrow form resembling *Styphlus*, but with the elytra at the base not broader than the prothorax, to which they are closely applied, and the last two joints of the funicle forming the basal half of the club, the club itself being shortly conical; the line of separation, however, between the two joints is so indistinct that I am not sure that it really exists.

GEOBYRSA NODIFERA. (Pl. XIII. fig. 1.) *G. anguste oblonga*, nigra, squamulis griseis omnino dense vestita; rostro prothorace vix brevior, seriatim longitudinaliter remote squamoso; antennis squamulis raris dispersis; prothorace latitudine manifeste longiore, utrinque parum rotundato, supra postice depresso, subnodoso, nodis circa decem, *scil.* 4 apicalibus, 4 medianis, 2 basalibus; elytris nodis sub-

æqualibus, fasciculisque plurimis e setulis erectis formatis, munitis; femoribus sparse setosis, tibiis setulis curvatis seriatim instructis. Long. 3 lin. (rostr. incl.).

Hab. Nicaragua (Chontales).

OPHRYOTA.

(Rhyparosominæ.)

Caput exsertum, fronte planatum, supra oculos cristatum; *rostrum* crassum, apicem versus sensim angustius; *scrobes* flexuosæ, obliquæ, ab ore usque infra oculum currentes. *Oculi* minusculi, ovati, laterales. *Antennæ* subapicales; *scapus* oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-art., articulo primo ampliato, secundo breviter obconico, cæteris transversis, ultimo clavam arcte applicato. *Prothorax* ampliatus, apice productus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* prothorace manifeste latiora, lateribus parallela. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* modice incrassata; *tibiæ* rectæ, apice mucronatæ; *tarsi breves*, articulis tribus basalibus latitudine æqualibus, tertio subbilobo; *unguiculi* simplices, divaricati; *coxæ* anticæ contiguæ. *Pectus* apice integrum. *Metasternum* breve. *Abdomen* segmentis 3-4 brevibus.

This genus is allied to *Zephyryne*, but is a stouter form, the club of the antennæ adnate to the funicle, the prothorax rounded, the metasternum short, &c. Mr. Masters tells me that it is found on the "Salt bush" in marshy places.

OPHRYOTA SQUAMIBUNDA. *O.* ovato-ampliata, picea, squamulis imbricatis murinis, umbrino plagiatis, dense tecta; capite inter oculos excavato, crista ad apicem rostri gradatim minus elevata, producta; rostro capite longiore, longitudinaliter gibboso, in medio sulcato; antennis squamulosis, setulis nigris adpersis; prothorace latitudine haud longiore, apice multo angustiore, rude subremote punctato, in medio leviter sulcato; elytris prothorace sesquolongioribus, ♀ magis latioribus, remote striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, alternis postice raro nodosis, apice late rotundatis, singulis plagis umbrinis quinque ornatis, *scil.* una basali macula prothoracis conjuncta, una obliqua ante medium, duabus pone medium fascias communes formantibus, una exteriore humerali; corpore infra pedibusque dense albido-squamulosis, his squamis longis interjectis; tarsis sparse nigrosetulosis; unguiculis testaceis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. South Australia (Port Augusta).

PANTOREITES VITTATUS. *P.* rufo-brunneus, supra squamulis raris niveis, aliis condensatis vittas formantibus, vestitus; rostro piceo, squamulis adperso; funiculo articulis secundo tertioque æqualibus; prothorace

fortiter confertim punctato, disco niveo trivittato; scutello ovato, dense niveo-squamoso; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis majusculis, subquadratatis, interstitiis convexis, vitta suturali integra, vittisque quatuor lateralibus plus minusve abbreviatis; corpore infra sat dense, pedibus niveo-squamulosis. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Australia.

The same narrowly obovate outline and general coloration characterize this as well as the other two species of the genus; but, whilst in them the sculpture is almost entirely masked by the more densely set scales, in the species before us they are so sparse as to appear to the naked eye, except when they are condensed to form the stripes, to be absent. The stripes are much more narrow and sharply limited, the sutural one forming a continuous line with the intermediate stripe on the prothorax; the four side-stripes are found on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and ninth interstices, counting from the suture. The denuded patch on the elytra of *P. scenicus** I find to be due to abrasion.

SAGINESIS.

(Hyperinæ.)

Caput exsertum; *rostrum* modice elongatum, arcuatum, basin versus angustius, longitudinaliter carinulatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, obliquæ, infra oculos evanescentes. *Scapus* sensim incrassatus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, cæteris subturbinatis; *clava* adnata, oblongo-ovalis. *Oculi* transversi, ovals, antice approximati. *Prothorax* subtransversus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* parvum. *Elytra* ampliata, humeris rotundatis. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* incrassata; *tibiæ* arcuatæ. *Cætera* ut in *Hypera*.

The habit of this genus is that of *Hypera*, from which it is differentiated principally by the scrobes; *Eurychirus*, with scrobes of the same character, has long legs and broad tarsi.

SAGINESIS LATIPENNIS. (Pl. X. fig. 4.) *S.* late ovata, fusca, squamulis grisescentibus, in elytris sparse maculatim albido variis, sat dense tecta; rostro capite duplo longiore, transversim subvage squamuloso; antennis subferrugineis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus; prothorace antice multo angustiore, utrinque rotundato, dorso albido bivittato; elytris basi prothorace duplo latioribus, supra regulariter modice convexis; sciatim punctatis, punctis oblongis; corpore infra pedibusque fusco-nebulosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Aru.

* Linn. Journ. Zool. vol. x. (1870), p. 463.

CECHIDES.

(Hylobiinae.)

Rostrum breve, crassum, capite continuatum; *scrobes* arcuatæ, subtransversæ, ab oculis remoti. *Antennæ* brevæ; *funiculus* quasi sex-, sed vere 7-articulatus, articulo ultimo ad clavam arcute applicato. *Oculi* rotundati, a prothorace valde distantes. *Prothorax* oblongus, subcylindricus, basi truncatus. *Scutellum* parvum, triangulare. *Elytra* prothorace multo latiora, oblonga, parallela. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* modice incrassata, mutica; *tibiæ* arcuatæ, margine interiore dentes spiniformes gerente, apice unco transverso armatæ; *tarsi* normales; *unguiculi* divergentes. *Coxæ* anticæ contiguæ, intermediæ approximatae. *Pectus* longiusculum, antice late marginatum. *Metasternum* elongatum. *Abdomen* segmentis 3-4 conjunctim brevioribus, sutura prima arcuata.

The short thick rostrum of this genus would seem scarcely to warrant its location among the Hylobiinae, were it not for its obvious affinity to *Alphitopis*; indeed almost the only generic distinctions are this peculiarity and the distance of the scrobes from the eyes.

CECHIDES AMÆNUS. (Pl. XII. fig. 7.) *C.* oblongus, sat angustus, niger, supra albo-plagiatis silaceo-squamosus, granulisque nitidis vage notatus, subtus pedibusque squamis albo-argenteis dense tectis; rostro capite brevior; antennis ferrugineis, squamosis, clava nigrescenti-tomentosa; prothorace utrinque paulo rotundato, basi quam apice paulo latiore, silaceo-subbivittato; elytris fere obsolete sulcatis, basi, apice fasciisque duabus silaceis irregulariter plagiatis decoratis. Long. $6\frac{1}{4}$ lm.

Hab. West Australia (Champion Bay).

CYCOTIDA.

(Hylobiinae.)

Rostrum cylindricum, modice tenuatum, paulo arcuatum, capite longius; *scrobes* obliquæ, infra rostrum desinentes. *Antennæ* præmedianæ; *scapus* sensim incrassatus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis 1-2 breviusculis, cæteris submoniliformibus; *clava* ovata, distincta, obsolete articulata. *Oculi* parvi, rotundati. *Prothorax* oblongus, subcylindricus, basi truncatus. *Scutellum* parvum. *Elytra* prothorace manifeste latiora, anguste elongato-

ovata. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* parum incrassata, infra dentata; *tibiæ* intus bisinuatæ, apice unco transverso armatæ; *tarsi* normales; *unguiculi* divergentes; *coxæ* anticæ contiguæ, intermediæ approximatae. *Pectus* breve, antice emarginatum. *Abdomen* segmentis 3-4 conjunctim secundo longioribus; *sutura* prima recta.

A somewhat isolated form, which, in the Australian fauna, may be placed between *Alphitopis* and *Orthorhinus*, the rostrum, *inter alia*, differentiating it from both. The scales are peculiar, being deeply divided into six or seven hair-like branches; each of those on the prothorax arises from a puncture and is directed forwards; on the elytra they are very densely crowded together in lines.

CYCOTIDA LINEATA. (Pl. XII. fig. 6.) *C. angusta*, oblonga, nigra, omnino squamulis divisis niveis vestita; rostro nitido, lateribus utrinque irregulariter punctato, in medio longitudinaliter lævigato; antennis nitide nigris, clava opaca, tomentosa; prothorace basi quam apice angustiore, in medio linea nitida longitudinali notato, sat confertim punctato, punctis unisquamigeris; elytris lineis dense niveo-squamosis, alternis angustioribus nudis nitidis ornatis; unguiculis nudis, piccis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. West Australia (Champion Bay).

NEMESTRA.

(Eirrhiniinæ.)

Rostrum mediocre, arcuatum, quadrangulare, a capite discretum, utrinque supra scrobes longitudinaliter excavatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, obliquæ, infra oculos desinentes. *Oculi* rotundati, laterales. *Scapus* arcuatus, sensim incrassatus; *funiculus* elongatus, articulo primo duobus sequentibus conjunctim longiore, 3-7 obconicis; *clava* distincta, oblongo-ovata. *Prothorax* rotundatus, lobis ocularibus latis. *Scutellum* elevatum, subrotundatum. *Elytra* prothorace latiora, oblongo-cordiformia, humeris productis. *Pedes* mediocres, antici majores; *femora* incrassata, mutica; *tibiæ* arcuatæ, intus denticulatæ, apice inermes; *tarsi* normales, sed articulo ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* liberi, approximati. *Metasternum* elongatum. *Abdomen* segmentis 3-4 brevibus.

The rostrum in this genus is quadrangular (*i. e.* in transverse section) nearly to the tip, and the angles are particularly prominent: this structure is foreign to the Eirrhiniinæ; and Lacordaire

would probably have instituted a "groupe" for its reception. In its habit, I think, the genus approximates unmistakably to *Aoplocnemis*. There are apparently three species, differing principally in outline; but one of them is somewhat intermediate; so, for the present, I regard them as belonging to one variable form.

NEMESTRA INCERTA. (Pl. XII. fig. 5.) *N. rufo-ferruginea vel nigra, albo-cervino-vel subaureo-squamosa*; capite rostrique dimidio basali crebre punctatis, puncto singulo squama alba repleto, hoc basi triangulariter excavato, dimidio apicali minus punctato; antennis ferrugineis, griseo-pilosis; prothorace utrinque ampliatio-rotundato, vel vix ampliatio, dorso valde vel modice convexo, crebre punctato, inter puncta plus minusve granulato, medio lateribusque basi subaureo-squamoso; elytris prothorace multo latoribus, humeris valde productis, obliquis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis granulis depressis sat remote uniseriatim instructis, marginibus exterioribus densissime albo-squamosis; corpore infra dense argenteo-squamoso; pedibus minus squamosis. Long. $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. West Australia (Fremantle).

NEDYLEDA.

(Eirrhiniinæ.)

Dorytomo affinis, sed *tibiæ* anticæ rectæ, apice inermes; *coxæ* posticæ distantes; et *processus* intercoxalis late truncatus.

I follow Lacordaire in separating *Dorytomo*, Steph., from *Eirrhinus*, Schön., principally on account of the absence of ocular lobes; and probably division will have to be carried still further, even for the European species. To the above characters it may be added that the eye is unusually narrow and distant about its own breadth from the prothorax, finely faceted, and the claws are approximate.

NEDYLEDA SEMIUSTA. (Pl. XII. fig. 9.) *N. nigra*, elytris, basi exceptis, nitide fulvo-ferrugineis; rostro prothorace brevior, fulvo-ferrugineo, basi nigro; oculis anguste ovatis, a prothorace modice distantibus; antennis fulvo-ferrugineis, clava nigra; funiculo articulo basali valido, secundo breviter obconico, cæteris transversis; prothorace transverso, crebre punctato, subalbido-squamoso; elytris late ovatis, seriatim punctatis, interstitiis latis, planatis; corpore infra nigro, sat dense argenteo-squamoso; femoribus, apice exceptis, nigris, tibiis tarsisque fulvo-ferrugineis, parce albo-pilosis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. West Australia.

This and most of the species from West Australia described in this paper were collected by Mr. Duboulay of Champion Bay.

NYCHIOMMA.

(Eirrhiniinæ.)

Caput pone oculos elongatum. *Rostrum* robustum, cylindricum, capite brevius; *scrobes* subapicales, infra rostrum currentes. *Oculi* magni, grosse granulati, subrotundati, supra valde, infra minus, approximati, prothorace distantes. *Antennæ scapo* claviformi, gracili, medium oculi attingente; *funiculo* 6-art. brevi; art. primo incrassato, breviter ovato, cæteris transversis, in clavam continuatis. *Prothorax* subtransversus, utrinque rotundatus. *Elytra* subparallela, prothorace latiora. *Pedes* antici majores, intermedii minores; *femora* perampla, infra dente magno armata; *tibiæ* apice acuminatæ, anticæ arcuatæ; *tarsi* breviusculi, art. tertio lobato, ultimo modice robusto; *unguiculi* liberi; *coxæ* anticæ contiguæ, intermedie approximatae. *Metasternum* modice elongatum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus mediocribus, secundo 3-4 conjunctim brevioribus; *suturæ* rectæ. *Processus* intercoxalis subangustus, truncatus.

I am disposed to place this curious little genus near *Eugnomus*, Schön., on account of the elongation of the head behind and the scape impinging on the eye. The insect is remarkable for the size of this latter organ and the close approximation of one to the other in front.

NYCHIOMMA TESTACEA. *N.* subovata, omnino testacea, oculis fuscis exceptis, pube sparsa sericea subtiliter tecta; rostro parum arcuato, subtilissime punctato; capite glabro; prothorace impunctato, apice angusto, truncate, utrinque valde rotundato, basi integro; scutello triangulari; clytris sulcato-punctatis, apice rotundatis, clava antennarum longitudine articulis ultimis quinque conjunctim funiculi æquali. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

PELEBIA.

(Eirrhiniinæ.)

Rostrum cylindricum, arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, laterales, margines anteriores ad medium oculorum attingentes. *Antennæ* graciles; *scapus* apice clavatus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo basali elongato, ultimis ovatis; *clava* basi attenuata. *Oculi* subrotundati, tenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* subcylindricus, anticæ angustior, lobis ocularibus distinctis. *Scutellum* puncti-

forme. *Elytra* prothorace haud latiora, basi reflexo-marginata, postice gradatim angustiora, apicibus caudata. *Pedes* tenuati; *femora* elongata, sublinearia, infra dente parvo instructa; *tibiæ* subrectæ, apice intus mucronatæ; *tarsi* breviusculi, dilatati, articulo ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* liberi, divaricati. *Coxæ* anticæ sejunctæ. *Pectus* modice elongatum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis.

An isolated genus, but having a marked resemblance to *Ectinura* (*antè*, xi, Zool. p. 170), but in regard to the direction of the scrobes not to be referred to *Hylobiinae*. It may be placed provisionally near *Aoplocnemis*, with which, however, I do not think it has much affinity. A few specimens were obtained by Mr. Buckley in his last expedition.

PELIOBIA GENICULATA. (Pl. XIII, fig. 3.) *P. oblongo-angusta*, nigra, squamosa, abdomine coxisque nitidis; capite inter oculos rude punctato; rostro piceo, prothorace sesquilongiore, basi et inter oculos fortiter carinato; antennis piccis, vage setosis; clava tomentosa; prothorace coriaceo, sparse nitide subgranulato, apice pallidiorè, leviter emarginato; clytris basi depressis vel paulo excavatis, subtiliter seriatim punctatis, apicibus in processu conico valido terminatis; femoribus apice nitide rubris; tibiis intermediis et posticis apice extus setoso-marginatis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Ecuador (Macas).

BELUS ANGUINEUS. *B. elongatus*, subcylindricus, niger; rostro piceo; orbitis, linca in capite prothoraceque, et supra concinne maculatum niveo-squamosis; antennis nigris; prothorace longiore quam latiore, fortiter granulato; clytris ad apicem gradatim attenuatis, et paulo productis, ♂ pone humeros angustioribus, ad latera parum incurvatis, ♀ latioribus, lateribus parallelis, apicem versus minus elongatis; corpore infra dense niveo-piloso, maculis atris nudis notato. Long. 8-9 lin. (rostr. incl.).

Hab. West Australia (Nicol Bay).

Very like *B. irroratus*, Jek., but much narrower, especially the male, and the elytra slightly incurved at the sides.

BELUS APHTHOSUS. *B. elongatus*, subcylindricus, rufo-piceus, capite nigro, supra maculatum, subtus sat dense albedo-pilosus; rostro prothorace sesquilongiore; antennis leviter pubescentibus; prothorace latitudine vix longiore, utrinque rotundato, confertim granulato, in medio subtiliter sulcato; clytris prothorace paulo latioribus, confertim rude punctatis, basi squamis magis condensatis, cæteris conspicue maculatis; lateribus perparum incurvatis, versus apicem cito angustatis, apicibus haud productis; corpore infra femoribusque sat dense albedo-

squamosis; femoribus infra dente spiniformi instructis; tarsis fuscis.
Long. 5-5½ lin.

Hab. South Australia.

Allied to *B. vetustus*, but shorter, the rostrum considerably longer, the femora with a spiniform tooth beneath.

BELUS FARINARIUS. *B. elongatus*, subcylindricus, rufo-piceus, supra granulatus, interrupte albido-pilosus; rostro prothorace vix longiore; antennis sat dense pilosis; prothorace latitudine vix longiore, postice utrinque ampliato-rotundato, in medio profunde longitudinaliter sulcato; elytris prothorace vix latioribus, parallelis, apice rotundatis; corpore infra pedibusque dense albido-pilosis, abdomine utrinque maculis quatuor nudis notato. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. West Australia.

Also allied to *B. vetustus*, but much shorter, the prothorax more rounded behind, the elytra less or not at all prolonged at the apex, &c.

BELUS ACICULARIS. *B. elongatus*, angustus, subcylindricus, rufo-lateritius, supra fere esquamosus; capite nigro, orbitis niveo-pilosis; rostro prothorace paulo longiore, nitido; antennis subferrugineis; prothorace utrinque paulo rotundato, confertim subtiliter granulato, lateribus sparse albo-pilosis; scutello dense albo-piloso; elytris basi prothorace paulo latioribus, pone humeros angustioribus, tunc fere parallelis, ante apicem gradatim angustatis, apicibus rotundatis, haud productis, omnino creberrime granulato-punctatis, sutura sola mere granulata; corpore infra mediocriter, pedibus rarissime niveo-pilosis. Long. 4-5 lin.

Hab. West Australia (Albany).

At first sight like *B. linearis*, but, *inter alia*, not so narrow, and the elytra not drawn out at the apex.

BELUS PARALLELUS. (Pl. XII. fig. 10.) *B. angustissimus*, parallelus, subnitide niger, pilis niveis, plurimis maculatim confertis, raro adpersus; rostro prothorace parum brevior; capite valde transverso; antennis breviusculis, nigris; prothorace oblongo, crebre subtiliter granulato; elytris prothorace fere quintuplo longioribus et paulo angustioribus, confertim rugoso-punctatis, apice rotundatis, haud productis; corpore infra dense albo-piloso; abdomine segmentis quatuor basalibus maculis tribus denudatis margine posteriore notatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Champion Bay).

A remarkably slender species with a perfectly parallel outline. The figure very inadequately represents its extreme narrowness.

RHINOTIA CORALLINA. *R. lineari-elongata*, rubro-coccinea, pilis

subtillissimis parce adpersa, pectore abdomineque ad latera magis pilosis; rostro nitido, prothorace haud longiore; antennis apicem versus nigricantibus; prothorace ampliatio-rotundato, valde convexo, confertim granulato-punctato, postice in medio longitudinaliter impresso; scutello transverso, longe albido-piloso; elytris prothorace haud latoribus, parallelis, apice rotundatis, crebre granulato-punctatis; femoribus anticis valde incrassatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Nicol Bay).

This species is distinguished by its uniform coral-red colour when seen under a strong lens, and its more convex prothorax, without any, or with only a very fine trace, of the longitudinal ridges of nearly all its congeners.

POLYDUS.

(Ceratopodinæ.)

Rostrum subvalidum; *scrobcs* subterminales, obliquæ, marginem anteriorem oculorum infra desinentes; *funiculus* articulis duobus basalibus longioribus, reliquis transversis, gradatim incrassatis; *clava* ovalis, distincta. *Oculi* transversi, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus distinctis. *Scutellum* rotundatum. *Elytra* prothorace parum latoria, pygidium obtegentia, basi reflexo-marginata, apice obtuse rotundata. *Pedes* antici majores; *femora* valida, infra dentata; *tibiæ* compressæ, arcuatæ, sulcatæ, anticæ intus bisinuatæ; *tarsi* normales; *unguiculi* bifidi. *Mesosternum* dentatum. *Metasternum* breviusculum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus modice ampliatis; *sutura* prima arcuata, cæteris rectis.

The exponent of this genus has much the habit of a *Lamosaccus*; but, except for the shorter and stouter rostrum, the characters given above show that it is a member of the Ceratopodinæ, and an interesting addition to that limited subfamily.

POLYDUS DUMOSUS. (Pl. XIII. fig. 4.) *P.* breviusculus, rufo-fuscus, glaber, elytris rufo-brunneis; rostro prothorace parum longiore, paulo arcuato, omnino crebre punctato; antennis substaccis; funiculo breviusculo, articulo primo crassiore; prothorace fortiter transverso, utrinque rotundato, lineis obliquis subreticulatis munito; elytris subnitidis, leviter sulcato-punctatis, punctis remotis, interstitiis rugoso-granulatis; corpore infra pedibusque rufo-brunneis, parce griseo-pilosis, illo sat fortiter punctato; tibiis intermediis extus ad apicem dente obtuso instructis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Brazil (Bahia).

ZEOPUS.

(Haplonychinæ.)

Haplonycho et *Aolli* affinis; ab illo facile distinguitur funiculo 6-articulato, et tarsis 3-articulatis; ab hoc rostro elongato, arcuato; scrobibus postmedianis; funiculo articulis ultimis obconicis, distincte articulatis.

In *Haplonyx* and *Aolles* the rostrum is robust, straight or feebly curved, and the last three or four joints of the funicle are transverse and not very distinct from one another and from the club; from *Aolles*, to which this genus is more closely allied, from the absence of the claw-joint, the long curved rostrum with its postmedian scrobes will readily differentiate it. The species here described bears some resemblance to a *Storeus*.

ZEOPUS STOREOIDES. *Z.* breviter ovatus, modice convexus, rufobrunneus, supra squamis silaceis, infra pedibusque griseis, sejunctim vestitus; capite modice exserto; rostro tenuato, fere longitudinis elytrorum, cylindrico, apicem versus subpiceo, sat vage punctulato; antennis ferrugineis, sparse squamulosis; scapo ab oculo sat longe terminato; funiculo articulo basali secundo duplo longiore, hoc tertio sesquilongiore, cæteris obconicis; clava distincta, ovali; prothorace longitudine duplo latiore, apice haud tubulato; scutello subcordiformi; elytris basi prothorace vix latioribus, striato-punctatis; dente femorali tenuato, longiusculo; tibiis, posticis exceptis, intus in medio angulatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. South Australia.

ACICNEMIS PARDALIS. *A.* elongato-ovalis, nigra, variegatim griseo-squamulosa; rostro prothorace triplo longiore, ferrugineo, subtiliter punctulato; antennis ferrugineis; scapo antemediano; funiculo articulo secundo primo duplo longiore, cæteris primo longioribus, obconicis; clava elongata; prothorace vix oblongo, in medio gibboso-convexo et esquamoso, lateribus sparse granulato; scutello scutiformi; elytris elongato-cordatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexas, remote nitide granulatis, circa scutellum macula media triangulari, aliisque minoribus dispersis nigris, notatis; corpore infra pedibusque griseo-squamulosis, plagis nudis variis; tibiis elongatis, in medio annulatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Java; Batchian.

Lacordaire was the first to characterize *Acicnemis*, in his 'Genera,' although its only representative up to that time had been previously described *specifically* by M. Fairmaire. This species (*A. variegata*, from Tahiti) is, according to M. Lacor-

daire, aberrant, his formula being drawn up from five or six others coming from Java, India, and Ceylon*. Mr. Wallace found species in most of the islands he visited, from New Guinea to Singapore; and I have another from so far north as Japan. None have been found in Australia. A few only are here described. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the length of the rostrum varies more or less according to sex, and that an approximation is all that is attempted in the descriptions.

ACICNEMIS SUBSIGNATA. *A. præcedenti affinis, sed minus variegata; rostro quam capite prothoraceque conjunctis vix longiore; articulis funiculi multo brevioribus; prothorace omnino griseo, squamulis minus imbricatis, antice multo angustiore; elytris subparallelis, granulis vix nitidis, et, præsertim, tibiis brevibus. Long. 3 lin.*

Hab. Madras.

ACICNEMIS PEDUNCULARIS. *A. oblongo-ovata, nigra, umbrino-squamosa, utrinque lineis duabus obliquis, alteraque pone medium elytrorum dense albo-squamosis; rostro quam dimidio corporis vix longiore, apice excepto, fortiter lineatim punctato; antennis ferrugineis; funiculi articulo secundo primo vix longiore, tertio obconico, cæteris moniliformibus, ultimo longiore; clava breviter ovata, basi fortiter pedunculata; prothorace oblongo-subconico, sat crebre profunde punctato, punctis squamositate repletis, utrinque albido-lineato; scutello triangulari; elytris cordato-trigonatis, seriatim foveatis, interstitiis postice elevatis, humeris lateribusque albo-lineatis, pone medium linea transversa, aliquando ad suturam interrupta, notatis; corpore infra pedibusque dense umbrino-squamosis, setulis albidis adperso; tibiis posticis elongatis, intus obsolete bisinuatis. Long. 3 lin.*

Hab. Singapore; Sarawak; Java.

The shortly ovate club abruptly pedunculate at the base is strongly characteristic of this species.

ACICNEMIS FRENATA. *A. elliptica, nigra, umbrino-squamosa, utrinque lineis duabus albidis pone medium elytrorum currentibus ornata; rostro dimidio corporis haud longiore, ferrugineo, triente basali fortiter lineatim punctato, reliquo lævigato; antennis ferrugineis; funiculi articulo primo longiore, 3.-6. moniliformibus, 7. ovato, tomentoso, duobus præcedentibus conjunctim longitudine æquali; clava elongato-attenuata; oculis modice approximatis; prothorace oblongo, subconico; scutello nudo, cordato; elytris cordato-trigonatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis planatis, singulis in medio macula semilunari nigra, postice albo-marginata, notatis; corpore infra squamis griseis sejun-*

* M. Lacordaire has omitted to state that the scrobes are confluent beneath, although in some species there is a slightly elevated line between, not, however, really separating them.

etim tecto; pedibus dense griseo-squamosis, setulis pallidioribus adspersis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

Allied to the preceding; but the club, shorter subcordiform elytra more closely punctured, and other characters will readily distinguish it.

ACICNEMIS MERIONES. (Pl. X. fig. 5.) *A. anguste ovata, fusca, dense griseo-squamosa, nigro maculatum varia, squamis patuliformibus elongatis erectis vage dispersis; rostro capite cum prothorace paulo longiore, dimidio apicali testaceo; antennis subtestaceis; funiculi articulo secundo primo paulo longiore; clava late ovata; prothorace oblongo, subcylindrico, confertim reticulatum punctato; elytris angustis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis oblongis; pedibus testaceis, posticis valde elongatis, femoribus nigro et albo annulatis.* Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Batchian.

A small narrow species remarkable for the length of the peduncle of the posterior femora.

ACICNEMIS PALLIATA. *A. elliptica, dense pallide griseo-dorso fusco-squamosa, squamis spatuliformibus erectis adspersa; rostro capite cum prothorace longiore, basi fusco-squamosa, reliquo nitide ferrugineo, raro punctulato; antennis ferrugineis; funiculi articulo primo secundo brevior; clava late ovata; prothorace subconico, disco plaga subtriangulari fusca, ad apicem dilutiore, notato; elytris basi lateribus subparallelis, sulcato-punctatis, plaga magna fusca bene limitata, postice angulato-terminata, ornatis; femoribus subnebulosis; tibiis dimidio basali tarsisque fuscis; tibiis posticis brevibus.* Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Japan.

The coloration and short posterior tibiæ are the prominent diagnostic characters of this species.

ACICNEMIS PACHYMERIA. *A. elliptica, fusca, siliceo-fuscescenti-squamosa; squamis spatuliformibus erectis, nonnullis nigris, adspersa; rostro dimidio corporis longiore, nitide piceo, basi squamosa; antennis piceis; prothorace subconico, utrinque rotundato, fere obsolete vitato; elytris elongato-cordatis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, rugosis; femoribus, præsertim posticis, valde incrassatis et fortiter dentatis; tibiis posticis brevibus, intus apicem versus dente acuto instructis.* Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Laos.

The angle at the inner edge of the posterior tibiæ, nearly wanting in some species, takes in this the form of a sharp tooth, and is placed not far from the apex. In the preceding its position is nearly the same, but it remains a mere angle.

ACICNEMIS BREVIPENNIS. *A. breviter ovata, nigra, maculatim albo-squamosa; rostro, capite antice, tibiis tarsisque ferrugineis, illo dimidio corporis paulo brevior, et basi fortiter punctato; antennis breviusculis; clava brevi, ovata; prothorace ampliato-rotundato, convexo, crebre fortiter punctato; scutello minuto; elytris subglobosis, fortiter sulcato-punctatis, punctis singulis squama repletis, interstitiis sat latis, subplanatis; corpore infra femoribusque castaneis, illo sat confertim punctato. Long. 1-1½ lin.*

Hab. Batchian; Amboyna.

A short aberrant species, the femora long but less pedunculate; the intermediate and posterior coxæ more widely apart. The white spots are a little uncertain in their number, and occur chiefly on the anterior edge of the prothorax, and in a curved line behind the middle of the elytra.

BERETHIA.

(Menemachinæ.)

Ab *Acicnemide* differt *femoribus* brevioribus, haud vel vix pedunculatis, posticis corpus haud superantibus; *abdomine* sutura prima in medio obsoleta.

A modification of *Acicnemis*, but sufficiently distinct. The typical species has short stout posterior tibiæ, strongly bisinuate on the inner edge. The second species has much of the style of coloration of *A. pardalis*.

BERETHIA MEDINOTATA. (Pl. X. fig. 3.) *B. oblonga, subplanata, nitide fusca, supra subnuda, infra femorumque basi dense albo-squamosa; rostro prothorace cum capite haud longiore, basi grosse crebre punctato; antennis subferrugineis, articulo secundo funiculi primo sesquolongiore; prothorace subtransverso, antice angusto, utrinque ad medium gradatim latiore, fortiter crebre punctato, punctis unisquamigeris; elytris prothorace multo latioribus, profunde sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis rugosis, apicibus mucronatis, sutura, apice excepto, nigris, macula media oblonga alteraque apicali, e squamis albis condensatis, notatis; tibiis tarsisque ferrugineis; illis albo-squamosis. Long. 3 lin.*

Hab. Ceram.

BERETHIA SANNIO. (Pl. X. fig. 2.) *B. oblonga, modice convexa, nigra, supra, femoribus tibiisque umbrino-squamosis albo nigroque variegatim notatis; rostro prothorace duplo longiore, apicem versus nitide subferrugineo, basi sejunctim grisco-squamoso; antennis subferrugineis, articulo secundo funiculi primo duplo longiore; prothorace latitudine parum longiore, sat crebre punctato, dorso albo bivittato; elytris leviter sul-*

cato-punctatis, albo maculatis bifasciatis, maculisque nigris indistinctis notatis; corpore infra griseo-squamoso; femoribus tibiisque albo subannulatis; tarsis subtectis, pubescentibus. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Ceram.

SEMELIMA.

(Menemachinæ.)

Rostrum basi cylindricum; *funiculus* articulis 3.-7. moniliformibus.

Elytra basi reflexo-marginata, ad prothoracem arcte applicata, humeris carentia. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus conjunctis; *sutura* prima obsoleta. *Femora* dente tenuato instructa. *Cæteris* ut in *Aicnemide*.

The union of the two basal segments of the abdomen, and the obliteration of their suture are among the characters which distinguish the "Ménémachides vrais" from the "Aicnémides," the two "groupes" into which Lacordaire has divided the subfamily; but, on the other hand, the presence of ocular lobes, and other characters appear to me show that this genus has a greater affinity to *Aicnemis*, hitherto the only one of the "groupe."

SEMELIMA TRIANGULUM. (Pl. X. fig. 1.) *S.* elongata, nigra, opaca, supra lineis ochraceis tribus, e squamis condensatis, triangulum longulum formantibus; rostro basi rude lineatim punctato, apice lævigato; antennis ferrugineis, scapo antemediano; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus breviuseculis, æqualibus, cæteris moniliformibus, ultimo ampliatis; clava breviter ovata; prothorace oblongo, sat remote foveato, in medio bifasciculato, utrinque vittato; scutello minuto; elytris basi prothorace vix latioribus et usque ad tertiam partem gradatim latioribus, deinde cito angustioribus, apice rotundatis, seriatim fortiter foveatis, postice sulcatis, interstitiis alternis elevatis, singulis fasciulis duobus nigris munitis; corpore infra nitide nigro, punctis, squamis ochraceis repletis, adperso; pedibus parce griseo-setosulis. Long. 3½ lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

CHOLUS PULCHELLUS. *C.* subrhombicus, ater, nitidus, sulphureo-plagiatus; capite rostroque castaneis, illo sat vage punctato; antennis testaceo-ferrugineis; funiculi articulo primo duobus sequentibus conjunctim longiore; prothorace sat vage tenuiter punctulato, limbo antice utrinque sulphureo-squamoso; scutello obsoleto; clytris obconicis, remote seriatim punctatis, interstitiis lævigatis, subtilissime sparse punctulatis, dorso singulorum cavitatibus tribus majusculis squamis sulphureis repletis concinne ornato, *scil.* una basali, una pone

medium, altera apice approximata, et ad latera una media obsitis; corpore infra dense sulphureo-squamoso. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Cayenne.

Allied to *C. Besckii*, Fhs., but, *inter alia*, with a finer and not deeply punctured prothorax, the punctate lines on the elytra more delicate and the intervals smooth. The next species differs also in sculpture, and in the manifestly shorter elytra. The three have the scutellum obsolete or nearly obsolete, and the spur on the anterior tibiæ much reduced*.

CHOLUS ÆMULUS. *C. subellipticus*, castaneus, nitidus, elytris magis rufescentibus, supra citrino-plagiatus; capite crebre punctato; rostro antennisque rufo-castaneis; funiculi articulo primo tribus sequentibus conjunctim æquali; prothorace sat vage tenuiter punctato, limbo antico utrinque citrino-squamoso; scutello obsolete; elytris brevioribus, obconicis, minus remote seriatim punctatis, punctis majusculis, interstitiis in certo situ transversim corrugatis, cavitatibus plurimis squamis citrinis repletis ornatis, *scil.* tribus majoribus ut in præcedenti, tribus lateralibus et duabus antemediis minoribus; corpore infra citrino-squamoso; pedibus rufo-castaneis. Long. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Amazons.

* Lacordaire considers that the numerous species included by Schönherr in *Cholus* ought, for the most part, to be excluded, to form several new genera. While, however, it is very far from being homogeneous, I can find no sufficient characters by which the species can be satisfactorily distributed into genera. On the contrary, while there is absolutely nothing to separate *Polydectes*, it seems to me almost impossible in some cases to distinguish *Archarias* from *Cholus*, the former differentiated, according to Lacordaire, by the intermediate segments of the abdomen being angulated at the sides; and therefore I have not adopted either of those genera. Nevertheless, after an examination of most of Schönherr's species and a large number of new ones, several of which are here described, I think it will be desirable to limit the genus, somewhat arbitrarily it may be, as nearly as possible to such species as possess the following characters:—(1) eyes round or oval, (2) scape barely reaching the eye, (3) club of the antennæ distinct, (4) anterior coxæ more or less widely apart, (5) anterior tibiæ unguiculated as well as mucronate at the apex. As to the ocular lobes, they are certainly present in *C. albo-cinctus* and some others, and bordered with vibrissæ, which partly cover the eye, while in other species (*parvus*, *undulatus*, &c.) there is not a trace of them, the eye resting at some distance from the prothorax. The femora, too, almost invariably thickened in the middle, are linear in *C. cinctus*, which is closely allied to *C. albo-cinctus*, in which they are in the normal state; but they are always furnished with a well-marked tooth beneath. The mesosternum, sometimes strongly produced (*laticollis*, *viduatus*, &c.), is generally simple; and there are gradations between the two. The outline, whether rhombic or elliptic, or oval, and the serration of the elytra posteriorly are characters, as it seems to me, of only specific value.

CHOLUS BROMINUS. *C. rhombicus*, rufo-fuscus, opacus, supra unicolor, lateribus prothoracis infra sternorumque dense albido-squamosis; rostro basi usque ultra medium carinato, lateraliter sparse squamoso; antennis ferrugineis, funiculo breviusculo; prothorace subtilissime, haud confertim punctulato, punctulis unisquamulosis; scutello oblongo; elytris subcordatis, supra subplanatis, remote seriatim punctatis, inter puncta singula granulo minuto instructis, interstitiis mamillato-punctatis, punctulis squamulam minutam gerentibus, apice obsolete serratis; corpore infra squamis piliformibus adpersis; mesosterno antice fortiter producto; coxis anticis spina valida armatis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Peru (Quito).

Of a uniform dark chocolate-colour above, and apparently without scales, which are only seen under a strong magnifying-power. There is a similar spine on the *coxæ* of *C. undulatus*.

CHOLUS UNIFORMIS. *C. subellipticus*, in medio paulo depressus, rufo-castaneus, sejunctim silaceo-squamulosus; rostro apice fortiter dilatato; funiculi articulo primo duobus sequentibus sejunctim æquali; prothorace utrinque modice rotundato, granulis subcurvatis transversim vel oblique connexis munito; scutello subscutiformi; elytris basi prothorace paulo latioribus, lateribus irregulariter rotundatis, seriatim punctatis, antice transversim corrugatis, postice granulatis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis piliformibus silaceis, plurimis albidis intermixtis, sejunctim vestitis; mesosterno elevato, antice verticali; femoribus leviter incrassatis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Para.

For the present this species will be best placed after *C. inornatus*.

CHOLUS NIVOSUS. *C. oblongo-ovatus*, niger, nitidus, supra sparse niveo-squamosus, plurimis condensatis guttulas formantibus; rostro sat valde elongato, piceo; antennis piceis, clava ovata, acuminata; prothorace longitudine latitudini fere æquali, irregulariter punctato, interspatiis subtiliter transversim granulatis, utrinque niveo subvittato; scutello subscutiformi; elytris obovatis, transversim granulatis, guttulis numerosis notatis, apice crenatis; corpore infra pedibusque fusco-ferrugineis, illo niveo-squamoso, his squamis piliformibus dispersis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. New Granada.

For the present this species may be placed after *C. irroratus*, Guér.

CHOLUS ATOMARIUS. *C. elongato-obovatus*, modice convexus, fusco-castaneus, squamis piliformibus flavidis conspersus, aliis normalibus maculatum irroratus; rostro rufo-piceo, basi apiceque vix crassiore;

antennis læte ferrugineis, clava nigra, funiculi articulo basali secundo fere duplo longiore; prothorace subtransverso, granulis ovatis nitidis sparse munito; scutello subscutiformi; elytris prothorace manifeste latioribus, seriatim punctulatis, inter puncta granulato-corrugatis, apice anguste rotundatis; pectore abdomineque lateraliter dense flavido-squamosis; femoribus sublinearibus. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Venezuela.

Allied to *C. inornatus*, Fhs., but much narrower, and with nearly linear femora.

CHOLUS DELUMBIS. *C. oblongus*, subellipticus, niger, subtiliter griseo-squamulosus; rostro elongato, basi longitudinaliter acute angulato; antennis tenuatis; funiculi articulo primo secundo duplo longiore, reliquis subrotundatis; clava longe elliptica; prothorace depresso, irregulariter granulato, disco utrinque excavato, in medio antice carinato; scutello elevato, rotundato, lævigato; elytris supra valde inæqualibus, seriatim granulatis, in medio planatis, singulis interrupto bicarinatis, carina exteriori ad humeros paulo prominula, sed vix dilatatis; femoribus haud incrassatis; corpore infra minus squamoso. Long. 9 lin.

Hab. Ecuador (Macas).

This species approaches the genus *Aphyorhamphus*, Guér., in its (slightly) prominent shoulders; but the mesosternum is not produced—character, however, in this group of, I think, no generic value. *Cholus basalis*, Boh., should be referred to it.

CHOLUS BUFONIUS. *C. oblongo-ovatus*, dorso planatus, niger, sejunctim ochraceo squamulosus, prothorace elytrisque vitta laterali ochracea, e squamulis condensatis, ornatis; rostro basi modice, apice valde, dilatato; antennis piceis; prothorace utrinque subampliato-rotundato, basi fortiter bisinuato, irregulariter vage granulato; scutello transverso, conspicue nigro; elytris elongato-cordatis, remote seriatim punctulatis, vitta laterali utrinque granulis in sericibus duabus vel tribus marginata, sericibus exterioribus minutis, aliisque etiam dispersis; corpore infra pedibusque squamulis filiformibus vestitis, squamulis longioribus albis sparse interjectis; femoribus fere linearibus. Long. 7-8 lin.

Hab. Amazons.

The row of granules bordering the lateral stripe on each side gives a cariniform sharpness to that part of the elytra, which appears to be peculiarly diagnostic of this species.

CHOLUS CALAMITA. *C. sat late obovatus*, niger, opacus, supra subplanatus, vage sed fortiter granulatus, squamulis minutis piliformibus adpersus, vitta laterali, apicem elytrorum non attingente, e squamulis

flavidis paulo condensatis effecta; rostro basi parum, apice fortiter, dilatato; antennis rufo-brunneis, clava nigra, funiculo tenuiter setuloso; prothorace utrinque modice rotundato, basi truncato; scutello transverso, ruguloso-punctato; elytris subparallelis, prothorace multo latioribus, ad latera abrupte declivibus, apice obtuse rotundatis; corpore infra pedibusque obscure nigris, squamulis valde dispersis notatis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Somewhat resembling the preceding, but (*inter alia*) the granules on the elytra larger and less dispersed.

CHOLUS SYCOPHANTA. *C.* subellipticus, in medio paulo depressus, niger, corpore pedibusque sulphureo-squamulosis, nitide maculatis granulatis, capite prothoraceque vitta laterali squamulis densioribus; rostro nigro, nitido, basi carinato; scapo oculus haud attingente; funiculi articulo primo tribus sequentibus conjunctim æquali; prothorace utrinque paulo ampliato, confertim granulato; scutello nigro, esquamoso; elytris basi prothorace manifeste latioribus, subseriatim granulatis, seriebus alternatis minoribus; abdomine segmentis 3. 4. in medio denudatis; mesosterno antice oblique planato, postice margine anguste elevato; femoribus sublinearibus. Long. 11 lin.

Hab. New Granada.

This fine species in general appearance is like *Dionychus flavescens*.

CHOLUS MIMETES. *C.* subellipticus, supra parum depressus, niger, corpore pedibusque sulphureo-squamulosis, confertim nitide granulatus, vitta laterali in prothorace elytrisque e squamulis condensatis effecta; rostro nigro, nitido, basi subcarinato; antennis nigris; scapo oculus haud attingente; funiculi articulo primo tribus sequentibus brevior; prothorace utrinque vix ampliato, confertim granulato; scutello castaneo, esquamoso; elytris basi prothorace manifeste latioribus, granulis numerosis rufo-castaneis, plurimis confluentibus, minoribus interjectis, instructis; corpore infra ut in præcedente, sed pedibus magis tenuatis, femoribus sublinearibus. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Nicaragua (Chontales).

Allied to the last, but smaller, with proportionally more slender legs, and granulation of elytra more dense.

CHOLUS CURIALIS. *C.* anguste rhombicus, modice convexus, rufo-piceus, silaceo-squamosus, granulis nitidis confertim maculatus; rostro basi subreticulato-punctato; funiculi articulo primo secundo vix longiore; prothorace utrinque paulo ampliato, vitta laterali abbreviata, lateribusque infra cum jugulo squamis densioribus tectis; scutello squamoso, subscutiformi; elytris elongato-cordatis, subseriatim granulatis, maculis parvis ochraceis, plus minusve raris, irregula-

riter notatis; corpore infra pedibusque rufo-castaneis, squamis pili-formibus vage vestitis; tarsis fulvescentibus. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Nicaragua (Chontales).

This species is also allied to the two preceding, especially the latter, but is more convex, narrower behind, the granulations proportionally smaller, those on the elytra not confluent, and the scales beneath, except on the throat and sides of the prothorax, scattered and piliform.

CHOLUS VIDUATUS. *C. subrhombicus*, nitide niger, guttulis parvis, e squamulis niveis condensatis, exceptis; funiculo breviusculo; clava breviter ovata, obtusa; prothorace confertim mamillato-punctato, guttulis perpaucis dispersis; scutello oblongo, manifeste punctato; elytris subcordatis, confuse seriatim punctatis, tenuiter undulato-corrugatis, apice subtiliter crenatis; mesosterno fortiter elevato; femoribus granulis depressis instructis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Nicaragua (Chontales).

This species may be placed after *C. geniculatus*, Kirsch. (Berl. Ent. Zeit. 1869, p. 187).

CHOLUS NITIDICOLLIS. *C. oblongus*, omnino niger, guttulis niveis exceptis, supra nitidus; rostro basi bisulcato, scrobibus versus apicem incipientibus; scapo elongato, clava ovata; prothorace lævigato, pernitido; scutello subscutiformi; elytris subobconicis, remote seriatim punctulatis, singulis guttulis (circa 12) e squamis niveis in cavitatibus sitis, apice integris; corpore infra fere esquamoso; pedibus nitidis; mesosterno paulo producto. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Bogota.

In coloration it resembles the preceding, but will be at once distinguished by its glossy prothorax.

CHOLUS BUCKLEYI. (Pl. XI. fig. 3.) *C. oblongus*, nitide niger, niveo guttatus, capite, rostro pedibusque, genibus nigris exceptis, rufo-fulvis; antennis nigro-ferrugineis, funiculo breviusculo; clava ovata, subacuminata; prothorace subtiliter punctulato, utrinque triguttato; scutello semicirculari; elytris subobconicis, remote seriatim punctulatis, cavitatibus majusculis plurimis squamis niveis repletis, ut in prothorace, decoratis, apice tenuiter serratis; corpore infra rufo-ferrugineo, sat dense citrino-squamoso. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Ecuador (Canales).

A very distinct species, which I have dedicated to Mr. Clarence Buckley, whose two journeys into the interior of South America, proceeding from Guayaquil, resulted in the discovery of many novelties, especially in Lepidoptera.

CHOLUS HÆMATOSTICTUS. *C. subrhombicus*, niger, supra granulatus,

interspatiis sparse flavido-squamulosis, cavitatibus plurimis squamis miniaceis dense repletis; capite nigro, nitido, supra oculos rufo-squamoso excepto; antennis nigris, funiculi articulo primo duobus sequentibus conjunctim brevior; prothorace maculis quinque, duabus antice, tribus postice locatis; scutello oblongo-scutiformi, elevato; elytris subconicis, transversim granulatis, apice serratis, singulis maculis decem in series duas ordinatis; corpore infra dense flavescentsquamoso; pedibus nigris, sparse squamulosis. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Bogota.

A fine species, with large orange-red or miniacous spots.

CHOLUS LECIDEOSUS. *C.* anguste rhombicus, omnino succineo-fulvus, nitidus, maculis parvis numerosis, e squamulis ochraceis formatis, aspersus; rostro paulo tenuato; antennis funiculi articulo primo duobus sequentibus conjunctim æquali, quatuor ultimis turbinatis, clava nigra; prothorace maculis plus minusve confluentibus; scutello ovato; elytris elongato-cordatis, seriatim punctatis, transversim subconnato-granulatis, apice crenatis; corpore infra maculatim albidosquamoso. Long. $4\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Nicaragua (Chontales).

A very distinct species, which, in the absence of any affinities, may be placed after the last.

CHOLUS NOTABILIS. (Pl. XI. fig. 1.) *C.* subrhombicus, fuscus, squamis flavidis dense, aliisque rufo-fulvis magis sparse vestitus, illis plagas determinatas formantibus, *scil.* unam triangularem occipitalem, in prothorace tres, quarum unam magnam obcordatam in medio, in elytris quinque, quarum duas majores pone medium contiguas, et tres, unam communem, apicem versus sitas; prothorace plaga media sola sat sparse granulato; scutello subspatuliformi; elytris tenuiter striato-punctatis, apice integris; corpore infra dense albo-squamoso; mesosterno postice calloso; pedibus rufo-ferrugineis, sparse griseo-squamulosis; tarsis aureo-fulvis. Long. 7-8 lin.

Hab. Amazons.

CHOLUS PRÆTORIUS. (Pl. XI. fig. 2.) *C.* oblongo-ovatus, ater, squamis flavidis dense, aliis aterrimis sparse vestitus, illis plagas determinatas formantibus, *scil.* in prothorace tres, quarum unam magnam triangularem, in elytris septem, duas scapulares, unam mediam fasciæformem transversam, tres apicales; capite nigro, fere esquamoso; antennis nigris, funiculi articulis quinque ultimis transversis; prothorace plaga media sat sparse granulata; scutello subspatuliformi; elytris tenuiter striato-punctatis, apice integris; corpore infra flavido-squamoso; mesosterno postice calloso; pedibus nigris; tarsis fulvis. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Panama.

In this and the preceding species the unguiculus, or hook, at the apex of each tibia appears to be absent; on close examination, however, it can be seen amidst the hairs which occupy that part of the tibia.

ERETHISTES.

(Cholinæ.)

A *Perideræo* differt *lobis* ocularibus nullis, *tibiis* anticis haud unguiculatis.

Lacordaire has already pointed out that three of Schönherr's *Choli* have the characters of *Perideræus*, with the exception of the two given above; *Perideræus* itself is only separated from *Cholus* by the length of the posterior femora, which extend beyond the elytra. The three *Choli* to be referred here are *lateralis*, *tetricus*, and *silacco-guttatus*; four more are described below, only one of which, *E. congestus*, can be said to have an obvious affinity to any one of the others (to *C. tetricus*, Fabr.). I have another species from Minas closely allied to the latter.

ERETHISTES LEUCOSPILUS. *E. anguste ovatus*, nitide niger, infra dense albido-squamosus, prothorace nigro-olivaceo; elytris albo-plagiatis; capite rostroque basi griseo-squamosis; antennis ferrugineis; funiculi articulo primo duobus sequentibus conjunctim haud longiore, tribus ultimis transversis; prothorace antice multo angustiore, supra subgranulato, subtiliter punctulato; scutello scutiformi; elytris prothorace haud latioribus, sat fortiter seriatim punctatis, sericibus subapproximatis, singulis cavitatibus quatuor squamis albis repletis ornatis; pedibus nigris. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Cayenne.

Like *E. ochriventris* in outline, only a little narrower, but with a coloration after the style of *Cholus Kunzei*.

ERETHISTES LICHENEUS. (Pl. XI. fig. 6.) *E. anguste subrhombicus*, totus niger nitidus, plagis ad latera albido-squamosis exceptis; rostro basi crassiore, in medio compresso; scrobibus ultra medium rostri haud extensis; scapo antennarum apicem versus sat fortiter arcuato; funiculo elongato; clava ovali; prothorace longitudine latitudini fere æquali, irregulariter sat confertim granulato, inter granula subtilissime mamillato-punctato (granulis etiam puncto singulo margine anteriore impressis); scutello transversim rotundato; elytris subconicis, remote seriatim punctulatis, subcorrugatis, singulis plagis duabus lateralibus, anteriore permagna, e squamulis flavidulis, margine densioribus, formatis, plaga simillima prothorace utrinque ornato; meso-

sterno perparum producto; abdominis segmentis lateraliter macula flavidula squamosa decoratis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Ecuador (Sarayacu).

The femora in this species scarcely extend beyond the elytra; they are rather too much drawn up in the figure.

ERETHISTES OCHRIVENTRIS. *E.* anguste subrhombicus, nitide chalybeo-viridis, rostro apicem versus nigro, nitidissimo, subtus squamulis læte ochraceis dense tectus; antennis nigro-piceis, funiculi articulo primo duobus sequentibus conjunctim longiore, tribus ultimis obconicis, gradatim crassioribus; prothorace confertim granulato, fere esquamoso; scutello nigro, ovato; elytris scriatim punctatis, transversim granulatis; punctis subquadratis, squamulis albidis munitis; pedibus chalybeatis, tibiis posticis breviusculis, compressis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Venezuela (Santa Marta).

This and the following species were collected by the late Mr. Bouchard.

ERETHISTES CONGESTUS. *E.* subrhombicus, niger, nitidus, supra granulatus, submaculatum sparse albo-squamosus; antennis nitide piceo-nigris, funiculi articulo primo duobus sequentibus conjunctim longiore, quatuor ultimis sensim crassioribus; prothorace granulis majusculis, sat numerosis, nitidis notato; scutello triangulari; elytris granulis subundulato-transversis munitis; corpore infra albo-squamoso; tibiis posticis breviusculis, compressis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Venezuela (Santa Marta).

ANÆNOMUS.

(Cholinæ.)

Characteres ut in *Cholo*, sed *capite* pone oculos ampliato; *rostro* tenuato, recto, basi abrupte curvato; *oculis* (rotundatis) fere rostro obsitis; *femoribus* posticis elongatis; *tibiis* brevibus, apice mucronatis, haud unguiculatis; *processu* intercoxali triangulari.

A curious form, especially in regard to the head; in its short tibiæ it resembles *Brachyememis*, but otherwise it is more nearly allied to *Cholus*.

ANÆNOMUS RUBIGINEUS. (Pl. XI. fig. 5.) *A.* oblongus, rufo-ferrugineus, squamis piliformibus albidis vage indutus; rostro elongato, apicem versus nitido, et fortiter dilatato; antennæ præmedianæ, scapo apicem versus arcuato, funiculi articulo primo tribus sequentibus conjunctim longiore; clava sat breviter ovata; prothorace subconico, transversim corrugato-granulato, squamis valde adspersis;

scutello rotundato; elytris breviusculis, prothorace basi paulo latioribus, lateribus modice rotundatis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, squamis repletis, interstitiis valde convexis, apice late rotundatis; pectore paulo excavato, griseo piloso; femoribus apice, tibiisque etiam apice, tarsisque nigris, his articulo secundo minore. Long. 7. lin.

Hab. Brazil.

ASTYAGE.

(Cholinæ.)

Cholo affinis, sed *scapo* antennarum oculo impingente; *prothorace* conico, angulo postico acuto; et *tibiis* anticis haud unguiculatis.

The only exponent of this genus is an insect resembling in its coloration *Dionychus parallelogrammus*, Germ., but remarkable for the peculiar form of the prothorax.

ASTYAGE LINEIGERA. (Pl. XI. fig. 8.) *A.* oblongo-ovata, parum convexa, fusco-castanea, flavido-squamosa; rostro parum arcuato, nigro, nitidissimo, basi fronteque capitis squamis elongatis sejunctim vestitis; antennis piceis, clava brunnea, funiculi articulo primo duobus sequentibus conjunctim parum brevior; oculis rotundatis; prothorace conico, basi parum bisinuato, quam longitudine vix latiore, supra maculatum squamoso; scutello breviter ovato; elytris pone humeros latioribus, depressis, apicem versus gradatim angustioribus, apice ipso paulo emarginatis, singulis sulcis decem, squamis dense repletis, instructis, interstitiis nitentibus; corpore infra dense subsulphureo-squamoso; femoribus validis, infra dente parvo instructis; tarsis articulo primo secundo majore. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

OZOPHERUS.

(Cholinæ.)

Cholo affinis, sed *oculis* elongatis, transversis, infra acuminatis; *prothorace* lobis ocularibus distinctis; *coxis* anticis approximatis; *tibiis* apice biunguiculatis, intermediis et posticis margine posteriore apice oblique emarginatis et ciliatis.

The eyes are partly concealed in repose by the ocular lobes, which, however, although distinct, are not very prominent. The sole exponent of this genus is a remarkable insect on account of the spiniform tubercles (somewhat variable in size and number) with which the elytra are furnished, and the dense fringe of hairs clothing the inner edge of the anterior and posterior tibiæ.

OZOPHERUS MURICATUS. (Pl. XI. fig. 9.) *O. ovatus, niger, squamis silaceis plerumque dense tectus; rostro nigro, in medio carinulato; antennis post medium rostri insertis; funiculo articulis gradatim brevioribus, primo longiore, ultimo ad clavam arete applicato; prothorace ampliato, utrinque rotundato, supra granulis nitidis in series quatuor dispositis; scutello elongato-triangulari; elytris oblongo-cordatis, remote seriatim punctatis, tuberculis majoribus conicis instructis (singulis circa 7), aliis minoribus granulisque dispersis, apice rotundatis; corpore infra minus dense squamoso, abdominis segmento secundo sequente vix longiore; tibiis anticis et præsertim posticis intus longe pilosis. Long. 10 lin.*

Hab. Amazons (Para); Cayenne.

NEÆDUS.

(Cholinæ.)

A. Callinoto differt *clava* antennarum a funiculo distincta; *prothorace* lobis ocularibus nullis; et *tibiis* anticis haud unguiculatis.

To these characters it may be added that the second abdominal segment is separated from the first by a strongly arched suture, and the intercoxal process is broader and more truncate than in *Callinotus*. The femora are sharply toothed beneath. The type is a small insect resembling *Callinotus Zetterstedtii*, Boh., and is one of the many discoveries of Mr. Bates.

NEÆDUS BIVITTATUS. (Pl. XI. fig. 7.) *N. ellipticus, niger, opacus, rostro, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis, supra utrinque vittis duabus albo-squamosis a basi rostri ad apicem elytrorum continuatis ornatus; rostro modice tenuato; funiculo articulis tribus basalibus longioribus, subæqualibus, quarto quintoque multo brevioribus, duobus ultimis turbinatis; oculis magnis, rotundatis; prothorace subconico, lateribus perparum rotundato, tenuiter subtransversim granulato; scutello valde transverso; elytris prothorace manifeste latioribus, in medio paulo depressis, utrinque leviter rotundatis, apice ipso rotundato, supra tenuiter sulcatis, interstitiis confertim rugoso-punctatis; corpore infra dense subsulphureo-squamoso; tibiis intus sat fortiter bisinuatis. Long. 4 lin.*

Hab. Amazons.

CALLINOTUS MICROPILOTUS. *C. elongato-ellipticus, niger, squamis subaurantiacis plerumque dense tectus; rostro versus apicem sensim et fortiter incrassato; funiculo antennarum articulo basali quatuor sequentibus æquali, quinque ultimis transversis, in clavam gradatim continuatis, pubescentibus; prothorace transverso, interrupte subgranulato, plagis indeterminatis tribus longitudinalibus, e*

squamis minus condensatis, notato; scutello nigro, fere rotundato, elytris prothorace parvarum latioribus, lateribus leviter rotundatis, apicibus subacuminatis, granulis minutis plurimis maculatim adpersis; corpore infra pedibusque minus dense silaceo-squamosis; femoribus infra dente parvo armatis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

I refer this very distinct species to *Callinotus*, Schön., on account of its approximate anterior coxæ, and the club of the antennæ being closely adnate to the funicle. The spots on the upper surface caused by the black granules are small but very distinct.

Cholus carinatus, Guér., I also refer to this genus.

SOLENOPUS BILINEATUS. *S. oblongus, niger, fusco-squamosus, vittis duabus albo-squamosis utrinque ad apicem prothoracis usque ad apicem elytrorum continuatis; rostro fusco-piceo, quinquecarinato (♀ minus notato), sparse grisco-squamuloso; antennis piceis, funiculo articulis duobus basalibus æqualibus, singulisque tertio quartoque conjunctim æqualibus, ultimo ad clavam arcute applicato; prothorace subtransverso, utrinque ampliato-rotundato, granulis plurimis plus minusve crescentiformibus sat sparse transversim notato; scutello subscutiformi; clytris prothorace paulo latioribus, postice gradatim angustis, apicibus rotundatis, supra fortiter scriatim punctatis, inter puncta transversim granulato-rugosis, posticis minus punctatis, levibus; corpore infra pedibusque sparse grisescenti-squamosis. Long. 8 lin.*

Hab. Cayenne; Mexico.

The metasternum and first two abdominal segments are largely excavated in this species, as they are in *S. morbillosus*, Drury, and *S. spinicollis*, Boh.; but this is probably a sexual character distinctive of the male. The names of this and the following species are adopted from Dejean's 'Catalogue.'

SOLENOPUS TRANSVERSALIS. (Pl. XI. fig. 4.) *S. oblongus, ater, opacus, squamulis minutis concoloribus adpersus; rostro tricarinato, basi rude punctato; antennis ferrugineis, ut in præcedente descriptis; prothorace minusculo, transverso, utrinque ampliato-rotundato, granulis planiusculis dispersis munito, antice vage punctulato; scutello elevato, subscutiformi; elytris prothorace manifeste latioribus, subparallelis, apicem versus rotundatis, seriatim fortiter clathrato-punctatis, punctis postice gradatim minoribus, basi, fascia transversa pone medium, apiceque albo-squamosis; sternis, lateribus abdominis, pedibusque, tibiis exceptis, squamulis filiformibus sat dense vestitis; femoribus infra dente parvo acuto armatis; tibiis intermediis brevibus. Long. 7 lin.*

Hab. Brazil.

CRYPTASPIS.

(Cholinæ.)

Caput rotundatum; *rostrum* elongatum, arcuatum, cylindricum, apice depressum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, oculos attingentes. *Antennæ* graciles; *funiculus* articulo primo longiore, cæteris oblongis; *clava* elliptica, subadnata. *Oculi* rotundati. *Prothorax* ampliatus, lobis ocularibus prominulis. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* subtrigonata, prothorace angustiora. *Pedes* elongati; *femora* vix incrassata, antica longiora, infra leviter dentata; *tibiæ* fere rectæ, compressæ, apice inermes, quatuor posteriores apicem versus extus ciliatæ; *tarsi* lati; *unguiculi* liberi, approximati. *Propectus* ampliatus, integrum. *Metasternum* breve. *Abdomen* segmento basali amplo, secundo multo brevior.

The shortness of the metasternum approximates this genus to *Sclerosomus*, which is the only other one of the subfamily having the same character. From that, however, it differs in many respects—notably in the tibiæ not being bimucronate, in the large and non-emarginate propectus, and in the absence of a scutellum. I have adopted M. Jekel's catalogue name, under which the species described below has long been known in collections.

CRYPTASPIS AMPLICOLLIS. (Pl. XI. fig. 10.) *C. obovata*, nigra, squamositate grisea supra tecta; capite vage squamoso; rostro basi leviter punctulato; antennis ferrugineis; funiculi articulo primo secundo duplo longiore, 2.-4. obconicis, 5.-7. oblongo-obovatis; clava articulo basali reliquis conjunctim æqualibus; prothorace transverso, subtiliter granulato; elytris prothorace plus sesquolongioribus, obsolete granulatis; corpore infra vage squamoso; pedibus squamis pili-formibus parce vestitis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. New Granada.

GUIOPERUS EQUUS. *G. ovatus*, niger, umbrino-squamosus, elytris fasciis duabus griseis ornatis; rostro rude punctato; antennis nitide piceis, clava tomentosa; prothorace haud crebre granulato; scutello nigro; elytris utrinque subparallelis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis, præsertim basi, fortiter granulatis, fascia fere in medio, alteraque postice sitis; corpore infra pedibusque sordide umbrino-squamosis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Nicaragua (Chontales).

The metasternum presents a fold or crest behind each of the posterior coxæ in the species of this genus; but in this it is so raised as to form a stout spine or tooth. This is a very distinct

species, and is one of the many discoveries of Mr. E. Janson, jun. It may be placed after *G. Klugi*, but is differently coloured, has longer and more parallel elytra, and is more coarsely granulated.

EUTHYRHINUS PICTUS. (Pl. X. fig. 12.) *E. ovalis*, niger, omnino dense albido-squamosus, supra fuscescente notatus; rostro breviusculo, parum arcuato, nigro-piceo, leviter punctato, basi parce squamoso; antennis piceis; funiculo brevi, articulo secundo primo paulo longiore; clava late ovata; prothorace magis transverso, utrinque rotundato, fascia arcuata in medio plagaque basali pallide fuscescentibus et sat parce granulatis; scutello nigro; elytris oblongo-subcordatis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis granulis nitide nigris, plerumque uniserialiter sitis, postice sensim minoribus et magis dispersis, pone medium fascia arcuata, antice dilutiore, et singulis macula basali, fuscescentibus decoratis; femoribus dente parvo instructis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Singapore.

EUTHYRHINUS ICONICUS. *E. obovatus*, fuscus, dense squamosus; capite fulvo-squamoso, antice nigro-punctato; rostro brunneo, perparum arcuato, rude punctato, basi squamoso; antennis rufo-ferrugineis; funiculi articulis duobus basalibus æqualibus, longiusculis, tertio parum oblongo, cæteris modice transversis; clava late ovali; prothorace utrinque ampliato, fulvo-squamoso, disco saturatiore, plagis duabus basalibus exceptis, et subtiliter nigro-granulato; scutello minuto; elytris oblongo-subcordatis, sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, alternis magis elevatis, granulis nigris præcipue prope suturam, et postice evanescentibus, adpersis, fuscis, plaga magna subalbida dorsali, pone medium valde constricta, ornatis; corpore infra, pedibusque densissime albido-squamosis, his extus saturatioribus; femoribus dente minuto instructis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Mysol.

I am unable to separate *E. squamiger*, Wh., from *E. mediatundus* of collections, and probably also of Boheman in Schön.; but the species of Fabricius (the type is still extant in the British Museum) seems to be somewhat different. I have half a dozen other species from the Malay region besides the two here described, which are exceptionally well marked; one of them, from Sarawak, is very closely allied to *E. squamiger*. Boisduval's *E. monachus*, judging from the very short description, I am inclined to identify with a rather common species from Queensland.

AONYCHUS LUCTUOSUS. (Pl. XII. fig. 1.) *A. late ovatus*, atro-squamosus, supra concinne albo-maculatus, subtus pedibusque dense albido-squamosis; scutello albo; elytris serialiter punctatis, interstitiis latis, planatis. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. West Australia.

The head is unfortunately wanting in my specimen, the only one I have seen; but the insect is unmistakably an *Aonychus*, and such an interesting addition to the genus that I am unwilling to let it remain unpublished. It is considerably broader than *A. Ilopei*, the scales on the upper parts not so closely set and coarser; the pattern also is different. It is still further removed from *A. lineatus*.

ECTATORHINUS ADAMSII. *E.* (δ) ovatus, niger, fulvo-squamosus; rostro dimidio corporis brevior, basi excepta, nigro nitido; antennis nigris, funiculo sat breviusculo; prothorace crebre rude scrobiculato, in medio carinula lineari nitida instructo; clytris confertim fortiter foveatis, singulis dorso tuberculis parvis saturate fulvis quatuor, apicem versus tuberculo uno, postice in declivitate tuberculo majore pallidiori notatis, macula ochracea utrinque basali ornatis, humeris fulvo callosis; corpore infra rude punctato; pedibus haud elongatis, ochraceo fulvoque annulatis. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Tsusima (Japan).

ECTATORHINUS FEMORATUS. (Pl. X. fig. 10.) *E.* (δ) elliptico-ovatus, niger, squamulis minutis interrupte vestitus; rostro dimidio corporis paulo brevior, basi excepta, nigro nitido; antennis nigris, longiusculis, clava obovata; prothorace rude scrobiculato, dorso elevato, in medio fortiter carinato; clytris subcordatis, umbrino variegatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis rude elevatis, tertio a sutura tuberculis tribus, quinto tuberculo uno, et pone humeros tuberculo valido conico instructis; pedibus elongatis; femoribus nigris, concinne flexuose albo annulatis; tibiis fusco albidoque annulatis; tarsis ochraceis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

Lacordaire founded the genus *Ectatorhinus* on what I believe to be a female; the two very marked species here described are of the opposite sex and agree generically with the male of *E. Wallacei*, the type. The first species, which I have named after Arthur Adams, Esq., its discoverer, is at once distinguished from the latter by the tubercles on the elytra, and is interesting from its northern habitat. The second species differs from both in having a strong conical tubercle on each side behind the shoulder. The contiguous anterior coxæ is the only really important character differentiating *Ectatorhinus* from *Mecocorynus*; in my specimens I do not find the scape attaining the eye as stated by Lacordaire. Of the latter genus I have five undescribed species, with habitats ranging from New Guinea to Cambodia and China.

INOZETES.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum breve, rectum, validum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, obliquæ, infra rostrum currentes, oculos haud attingentes. *Antennæ* breves; *funiculus* 6-articulatus, articulo primo clongato, secundo obconico, cæteris transversis, gradatim latioribus, in clavam continuatis. *Oculi* ovati, liberi. *Prothorax* transversus, utrinque rotundatus, apice vix productus, lobis ocularibus fere obsoletis. *Elytra* oblongo-cordata, prothorace paulo latiora. *Pedes* validi; *femora* incrassata, subtus dentata; *tibiæ* breves, subrectæ, intus bisinuatæ; *tarsi* articulis tribus basalibus conjunctim triangularibus, quarto mediocri. *Propectus* brevissimum, inter coxas anticas excavatum; *mesosternum* antice verticale.

Allied to *Psepholax* and *Strongylopterus*, but differing from both in the six-jointed funicle and very short propectus; this is due to its deep emargination, which only leaves a narrow portion in front of the anterior coxæ.

INOZETES PETECHIALIS. (Pl. X. fig. 11.) *I.* ovalis, convexus, fulvo-testaceus, supra variegatim griseo ochraceoque squamosus; capite antice convexo; rostro latitudine plus duplo longiore, versus apicem squamis sensim minoribus; antennis testaceis, clava infuscata; prothorace subtransverso, basi haud angustiore, sat dense squamoso; scutello rotundato; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis transversim granulatis, squamis paulo adpersis, maculis ochraceo-testaceis, e squamis minus condensatis, irregulariter irroratis; corpore infra sat sparse, pedibus magis dense squamosis; femoribus posticis validioribus, dente majore instructis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Batchian.

OSSETERIS.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum breve, validum, rectum, paulo depressum; *scrobes* medianæ, rectæ, dimidium inferius oculorum attingentes. *Antennæ* breves; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis 1. 2. breviter obconicis, cæteris valde transversis, in clavam continuatis. *Oculi* subrotundati, infra paulo acuminati, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* vix transversus, utrinque rotundatus, antice tubulatus, apice productus, lobis ocularibus latis. *Elytra* oblonga, subcordata,

prothorace parum latiora. *Pedes* subvalidi; *femora* incrassata, subtus dentata; *tibiæ* modice elongatæ, rectæ, apice unguiculatæ; *tarsi* articulo basali longiusculo, ultimo elongato. *Propectus* elongatum, profunde canaliculatum; *mesosternum* antice truncatum. *Abdomen* segmento secundo ampliato.

In this genus the pectoral canal is limited behind by the truncate anterior portion of the mesosternum, but the sides behind the anterior coxæ are open. This character distinguishes it, *inter alia*, from *Strongylopterus* and *Glechinus*. Its strongest affinity is with the Chilian *Empleurus*, Lac., but differing in the rostrum and scrobes.

OSSETERIS SCUTELLARIS. *O.* oblongo-ovalis, fuscus, squamulis griseis erectis parce vestitus, scutello solo dense appressis; rostro capite vix longiore, sejunctim squamoso; antennis piceis, clava breviter ovata; prothorace longitudine parum latiore, basi haud angustiore, leviter bisinuato, squamis nigris subsetiformibus erectis adperso; scutello oblongo; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, præsertim postice, pone medium squamulis fasciatim magis condensatis; corpore infra pedibusque piceis, sat dense squamosis; tibiis intermediis basin versus margine exteriori angulato-dentatis. Long $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. New Guinea (Dorey).

THEREBUS.

(Cryptorhynchina.)

Empleuro affinis, sed *rostro* capite triplo longiore, tenuiore, recto, et *scrobibus* medianis.

The rostrum is also much longer and more slender and cylindrical than in *Osseteris*; the eye is ovate and finely faceted, while in *Osseteris* and *Empleurus* it is coarsely faceted; in the latter the scrobes commence nearly at the base of the mandibles. The type of the genus is a yellowish-brown insect (under the lens the scales are seen to have a golden tinge) and bears a certain resemblance to *Cepurus torridus*.

THEREBUS CEPUROIDES. *T.* oblongus, piceus, sat dense subaereo-squamosus; rostro apicem versus depresso; mandibulis porrectis, antennis ferrugineis; funiculi articulis duobus basalibus breviusculis, primo paulo longiore, cæteris valde transversis; prothorace transverso, antice angusto, tubulato, utrinque rotundato; scutello scutiformi, squamulis minutis pallidioribus dense tecto; elytris prothorace manifeste latioribus, ad latera vix rotundatis, sulcato-punctatis; corpore

infra pedibusque squamulis angustioribus flavescentibus vestitis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

The following is a Key to the genera of Lacordaire's two groups "Psépholacides" and "Strongyloptérides."

Scrobes oblique, attaining the lower margin of the eye.

Propectus of normal length *Psepholax*, Wh.

Propectus very short *Inozetes*, n. g.

Scrobes straight, attaining the anterior margin of the lower half of the eye.

Ocular lobes feeble.

Mesosternum vertically truncate anteriorly, bounding the pectoral canal behind.

Scrobes terminal *Empleurus*, Lac.

Scrobes median.

Eyes ovate, transverse, finely faceted.

Therebus, n. g.

Eyes nearly round, coarsely faceted.

Osseteris, n. g.

Mesosternum declivous, not forming part of the canal.

Eyes partly covered by the prothorax.

Strongylopterus, Schön.

Eyes free *Glechinus*, Pasc.

Ocular lobes produced *Aularhinus*, Schön.

METRANIA.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

Rostrum elongatum, tenuissimum, arcuatum, apicem versus depressum; *scrobes* laterales, basi propius quam in medio incipientes. *Antennæ* mediocres; *scapus* oculum haud attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis elongatis, duobus ultimis ovalibus; *clava* ovata, distincta. *Oculi* magni, subrotundati, antice approximati, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, subconicus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* triangulare. *Elytra* subcordata, prothorace multo latiora. *Pedes* modice elongati; *femora* paulo incrassata, infra dente parvo instructa; *tibiæ* subrectæ, compressæ, apice unguiculo brevi armatæ; *tarsi* normales; *unguiculi* divergentes. *Rima* pectoralis ad segmen-

tum primum abdominis protensa, apice aperta. *Metasternum* modice elongatum. *Abdomen* segmentis intermediis æqualibus.

There is only one other genus in the subfamily in which the pectoral canal passes beyond the metasternum—*Panolcus*; and in that it extends to the extremity of the abdomen. The only species of this genus is an insect of a dark chocolate-colour, the scales, from their position, having a cloth-like texture, with the sides of the prothorax and elytra ochreous grey; on the former the grey begins at the apex, leaving a well-limited dark triangular patch on the centre and base. The genus may be placed after *Mecistocerus*.

METRANIA PALLIATA. (Pl. XIII. fig. 11.) *M. breviter* elliptica, fusca, rude squamosa; rostro nitide castanco, basi grosse, reliquo subtilissime vage punctulato; antennis subferrugineis, funiculo articulis 2. 3. paulo longioribus; prothorace utrinque, humeris lateribusque elytrorum ochraceo-squamosis, dorso chocolatio-brunneo; corpore infra nitide fusco, punctis dispersis singulis squama grisea repletis; pedibus sat dense griseo-squamosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Cayenne.

METEURUS.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

Rostrum validum, subarcuatum; *scrobes* medianæ, laterales. *Funiculus* breviusculus, articulis duobus basalibus longioribus, ultimo latiore; *clava* elongata, subadnata. *Oculi* tenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, antice angustus, apice productus, lobis ocularibus prominulis. *Elytra* prothorace vix latiora, humeris callosa. *Temora tibiæque* compressæ, illa longiuscula, valida, infra dente instructa; hæ breves, basi extus angulatæ; *tarsi* normales; *unguiculi* divergentes. *Mesosternum* valde elevatum, fornicatum.

It is very probable that *Cryptorhynchus albicollis*, Germ., belongs to this genus. Unfortunately *Cryptorhynchus* has become one of those thoroughly vague generic names that carries with it no idea of definite characters; but the colouring, which is remarkable, is very similar to that of the species described below. This genus belongs to the *Chaetectorus* form, and is allied to *Metacymia*, which has a small claw-joint, a longer metasternum, and a broad intercoxal process. *Chimades*, another ally, has, *inter alia*, straight, terete tibiæ.

METEURUS COLLARIS. (Pl. XII. fig. 4.) *M. obovatus*, fuscus, squa-

mosus; capite ochraceo, nigro vario; rostro prothorace brevior, vage punctato; antennis ferrugineis, subsetulosis; clava nigra; prothorace plerumque dense albo-squamoso, basi fusco-bimaculato, dorso in medio linea elevata longitudinali, tuberculisque sex (2 apicalibus, 4 medianis, transversis) notatis; scutello subquadrato; elytris oblongis, ruguloso-punctatis, squamulis fuscis inconspicuis vestitis, macula humerali plagaque apicali albidis, tuberculis fasciculatis nonnullis adspersis, præcipue singulatim duobus rotundatis basalibus, interiore majore, alteroque apicali; corpore infra pedibusque dense albidis fuscoque squamosis. Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. West Australia.

POROPTERUS PORRIGINEUS. (Pl. XII. fig. 2.) *P. ovatus*, supra depressus, ater, squamulis concoloribus suberectis sat sparse tectus; rostro valido, prothorace brevior; antennis rufo-piceis; clava nigra, tomentosa; scapo elongato; funiculi articulo secundo tribus sequentibus conjunctim longior, primo brevior, ultimo ampliato; prothorace latitudine paulo brevior, antice multo angustior, utrinque rotundato, basi paulo incurvato, angulis posticis rotundato, apice modice producto, in medio longitudinaliter carinulato, dorso plagis duabus nudis notato; scutello invisio; elytris basi prothorace parum latioribus, deinde fortiter rotundatis, postice gradatim declivibus, subcostatis, costis duabus dorsalibus singulatim subbifasciatis, sat remote leviter fovcatis; pedibus rude squamosis; processu intercoxali dilatato; abdomine segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis, sutura prima in medio minus distincta. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Victoria.

The contour of this species, almost wedge-shaped, except for the slightly rounded outline, from the posterior third of the elytra, is its most striking character.

POROPTERUS MUSCULUS. *P. subovatus*, niger, squamositate brunnea tectus, squamis erectis plerumque fuscis adspersus; rostro valido, sat breviusculo; antennis subpiceis, funiculi articulis duobus basalibus conjunctim scapo parum longioribus, primo longior et crassior; prothorace latitudine brevior, antice haud producto, pone apicem utrinque fortiter rotundato, basi subtruncato, supra fasciculis sex instructo, 2 apicalibus, 4 transversim antemedianis; scutello orbiculari; elytris modice convexis, lateribus leviter rotundatis, postice perparum latioribus, humeris fortiter productis, apicem versus subito angustioribus, apice ipso late rotundatis, dorso fasciculis plurimis adspersis; pedibus rude squamosis; abdomine segmento secundo quam 3. 4. conjunctim fere duplo longior, sutura prima oblitterata. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Tasmania.

The smallest species of the genus, and in habit like *Agonopus*

agricola; in the large size of the two basal segments of the abdomen it agrees with the preceding; but the first suture, dividing the two segments, is only slightly apparent on the sides.

PROPTERUS BISIGNATUS. *P. ovatus*, supra subdepressus, fuscus, umbrino, infra pedibusque griseo-squamosus; rostro valido, sat brevisculo; antennis piceis; funiculi articulo secundo primo fere duplo longiore, cæteris rotundatis, ultimo crassiore; prothorace subobcordato, antice supra valde producto, apice subbilobo, ante medium utrinque conico, postice parallelo, sat confertim rude squamoso; scutello inconspicuo; elytris utrinque rotundatis, apicem versus gradatim angustioribus, postice rotundato-declivibus, grosse foveatis, interspatiis confertim callosis, humeris antrorsum elevato-productis, bilobis, apice late rotundatis; mesosterno lato; abdomine segmento secundo quam tertio quartoque conjunctim brevior, sutura prima distincta. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Moreton Bay.

The name is derived from two palish spots on the declivity of the elytra; but in rubbed specimens these are not very evident. The chief diagnostics of this species are the form of the prothorax and the elevated bilobed shoulders.

PROPTERUS FOVEIPENNIS. *P. oblongo-ovatus*, niger, parce griseo-squamosus; rostro valido, rude, basi seriatim, punctato; antennis piceis; funiculi articulo secundo primo vix sesquiolongiore; prothorace subobcordato, supra planato, antice valde producto, apice anguste rotundato, basi prope scutellum fortiter biimpresso, raro irregulariter punctato, tuberculis quatuor parvis in medio transversim sitis; scutello, ut videtur, nullo; elytris subovalibus, modice convexis, prothorace paulo latioribus, sat vage subseriatim foveatis, interspatiis irregulariter callosis, postice rotundato-declivibus, tuberculis majusculis notatis, humeris parum productis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis elongatis vestitis; tibiis, præsertim posticis, brevibus. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ –4 lin.

Hab. New South Wales (Illawarra).

In outline like the preceding, but, *inter alia*, with the apex of the prothorax entire, the shoulders not lobed, short tibiæ, &c. *Poropterus succosus*, Boh., seems to me to be the same as *Cryptorhynchus succisus*, Er. It is difficult to understand how so admirable an entomologist as Erichson* could have satisfied himself with referring so many species to *Cryptorhynchus*, a name even now of no definite meaning, without some notice of the structural peculiarities that go to the differentiation of genera.

* Wiegmann, Arch. 1842, i. pp. 202 *et seqq.*

PETOSIRIS CORDIPENNIS. (Pl. XII. fig. 3.) *P. brevis*, latus, supra modice convexus, fuscus, squamis elongatis erectis interjectis, sordide silaceis sat dense vestitus; capite inter oculos depresso, in medio foveato; rostro prothorace paulo brevior; antennis ferrugineis; funiculi articulo secundo quam primo vix sesquolongiore; prothorace transverso, lateribus pone apicem parallelo; elytris prothorace multo latoribus, conjunctim cordiformibus, sparse seriatim punctatis, singulis tuberculis fasciculatis circa 8 notatis—3 basalibus, quorum uno humerali magis producto, 3 antemedianis, 2 posticis; femoribus in medio modice incrassatis. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland.

Very distinct from *P. subereus*, and with thicker femora, but in other respects generically identical.

HEXYMUS MONACHUS. *H. ovatus*, fuscus, indumento griseo tectus, squamis subsilaceis elongatis omnino adpersus; capite inter oculos transversim excavato; rostro vix tenuato; antennis ferrugineis, funiculi articulo primo secundo sesquolongiore, tertio breviter obconico, tribus ultimis subturbinatis; clava breviter ovata; prothorace transverso, elevato, dorso quadricalloso, apice crista cariniformi munito, lateribus rotundato, lobis ocularibus obsoletis; scutello punctiformi; elytris valde convexis, seriatim foveatis, callis plurimis, plerumque indeterminatis, notatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Queensland (Rockhampton).

A very distinct species from its only congener *H. tuberosus*.

COLOBODES NODULOSUS. *C. crassus*, niger, squamulis umbrinis, in medio fuliginis, dense vestitus; rostro subvalido, prothorace paulo brevior, apice nudo, nitido, tenuiter punctulato; antennis rufo-testaceis, funiculi articulo secundo primo sesquolongiore, cæteris turbinatis, clava ampla, obovata, fuscescente; prothorace parvo, conico, antice elevato, apice producto, tuberculis fasciculatis sex, 2 apicalibus magnis, 4 parvis in medio transversim sitis; scutello suborbiculari, squamoso; elytris ampliatis, pone basin valde convexis, lateribus parallelis, fortiter sulcatis, interstitiis squamoso-tuberculatis, tertio basi magis elevato; corpore infra pedibusque valde squamosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Batchian.

COLOBODES FASCICULATUS. (Pl. X. fig. 7.) *C. minus* crassus, nigro-fusco-squamosus, elytris striga abbreviata obliqua basali ochracea ornatis; rostro subvalido, prothorace paulo brevior, apice nudo, nitido, sat fortiter punctato; antennis ferrugineis; funiculi articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus, tertio obconico, cæteris subturbinatis, gradatim crassioribus; clava breviter obovata; prothorace latitudine vix longior, utrinque rotundato, antice vix elevato, apice producto,

tuberculis fasciculatis æqualibus sex, 2 apicalibus, 4 in medio transversim sitis; scutello angusto, nudo; clytris minus ampliatis, convexis, lateribus leviter rotundatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis modice convexis, sparse setulosis, 3. 5. 7., præsertim tertio, tuberculato-fasciculatis; corpore infra, segmentis tribus ultimis abdominis exceptis, femoribusque basi ochraceo-squamosis; tarsis subochraceis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Amboyna.

Schönherr's two species of *Colobodes* are unknown to me; but so far as *his* descriptions go, I have little hesitation in referring the first of the above to this genus. The second differs in the relative length of the first two funicular joints and in the shortness of the club of the antennæ; but the two species ought not, I think, to be generically separated on these characters.

LATYCHUS.

(*Zygopinæ.*)

Rostrum breviusculum, validum, arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, obliquæ, ab oculis longe desinentes. *Scapus* brevis; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis tribus basalibus longioribus, cæteris sensim transversis, ultimo clavæ adnato. *Oculi* mediocres, rotundati, antice haud approximati, a prothorace distantes. *Prothorax* conicus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* subrotundatum. *Elytra* trigonata, pygidium obtegentia, humeris angulato-productis. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* valida, infra obsolete dentata; *tibiæ* apice unco valido armatæ; *tarsi* articulo tertio profunde bilobo. *Coxæ* anticæ distantes. *Mesosternum* transversim leviter excavatum. *Metasternum* breve, tumidum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis.

A genus allied to *Pinarus* and *Piazurus* on account of the mesosternum entering into the formation of its pectoral canal, but with a stout shortish rostrum, rather small eyes, not contiguous to the prothorax or to one another, and the femora but slightly thickened and not toothed beneath.

LATYCHUS RIVULOSUS. (Pl. XIII. fig. 9.) *L. niger*, sat dense griseo fuscoque squamosus; capite inter oculos excavato; rostro ferrugineo, in medio leviter carinulato, subreticulato-punctato; antennis ferrugineis; funiculi articulo secundo longiore; prothorace fuscotrivittato, vitta intermedia latiore; elytris supra irregularibus, lineatim sulcatis, interstitiis convexis, tertio tuberculis angustis duobus

(uno basali, uno mediano), interstitio quinto unico postico, notatis, apicibus divergentibus; corpore infra pedibusque silaceo-squamosis; metasterno valide binodoso. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

METHYORRHINA.

(Baridinæ.)

Rostrum modice elongatum, haud compressum, ad basin quasi abscissum; *scrobes* submedianæ, infra rostrum cito currentes. *Antennæ* breviusculæ; *scapus* oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo ampliato, cæteris gradatim incrassatis; *clava* adnata. *Oculi* ovati, mediocres, inferi, tenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* convexus, subsemicircularis, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus late productis. *Elytra* prothorace parum latiora, breviuscula, depressa. *Pedes* broves; *femora* crassa, mutica; *tibiæ* breves, rectæ, apice unguiculatæ; *coxæ* anticæ sat, intermediæ valde remotæ. *Pectus* latum, in medio transverse sulcatum. *Abdomen* segmentis 3. 4. brevibus; *suturæ* rectæ.

Allied to *Phacelobarus*, a curious genus from Madagascar, but with ocular lobes, and the rostrum not compressed or gibbous at the base and sharply constricted at its junction with the head.

METHYORRHINA HISPIDA. *M.* breviuscula, fusca, setulis erectis albis silaceisque, nigris interjectis, parce vestita; rostro prothorace evidenter brevior, sat crebre oblongo-punctato, basi rude squamoso; articulo primo funiculi secundo plus duplo longiore; prothorace basi latiore, crebre punctato, lobo scutellari lato; scutello transverso, postice rotundato; elytris basi latioribus, lateribus gradatim parum angustioribus, apice late rotundatis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis piliformibus subadpressis vestitis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Brazil.

PITHECOMUS.

(Baridinæ.)

Caput exsertum, supra rostrum continuatum; *rostrum* subtenuatum, modice elongatum, paulo arcuatum, a basi gradatim angustius; *scrobes* submedianæ, infra rostrum cito currentes. *Antennæ* breviusculæ; *scapus* oculum attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo longiore, cæteris brevissimis, sensim incrassatis; *clava* adnata. *Oculi* mediocres, ovati, transversii, inferi, tenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, lateribus parallelis, apice angustior, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Elytra* brevia,

prothorace parum latiora, subquadrata. *Pedes* breves; *femora* compressa, antica infra dentata; *tibiæ* brevissimæ, flexuosæ, apice unguiculatæ; *tarsi* articulis tribus basalibus conjunctim breviter triangularibus, quarto elongato; *unguiculi* simplices; *coxæ* anticæ et intermediæ distantes. *Pectus* latum, parum excavatum. *Abdomen* segmentis 3. 4. brevibus.

This genus is allied to the last, but differs from it, as well as from *Phacelobarus*, by the form of the rostrum, which proceeds gradually from the head, narrowing in profile to the apex. There is a cylindrical tooth or spine on the inner side of each anterior coxa, but whether attached to them or to the mesosternum is not quite apparent.

PITHECOMUS URSULUS. (Pl. XIII. fig. 5.) *P. brevisculus*, paulo depressus, squamulis piliformibus fulvidis, plerumque erectis, omnino dense tectus; rostro capite duplo longiore, ad medium, cum capite, dense squamoso, apicem versus nigro; antennis piceis, parce pilosis; articulo primo funiculi vix incrassato; prothorace latitudine multo brevior, lobo scutellari dilatato; elytris latitudine paulo longioribus, apice obtuse rotundatis; femoribus intermediis dente parvo instructis, posticis muticis; tarsis castaneis, minus squamosis, articulo ultimo nudo. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Bogota.

BEBELATUS.

(Baridinæ.)

Rostrum validum, arcuatum; *scrobes* subterminales. *Funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, tribus ultimis transversis; *clava* libera, distincte articulata. *Oculi* grosse granulati. *Prothorax* inæqualis, rotundatus, lobis ocularibus prominulis. *Scutellum* triangulare. *Elytra* globosa, prothorace valde latiora. *Pedes* brevisculi; *femora* modice incrassata; *tibiæ* compressæ, basi arcuatæ, apice unco obliquo armatæ; *tarsi* normales, *unguiculi* divergentes. *Coxæ* anticæ basi contiguæ, facibus interioribus pro receptione rostri oblique planatis. *Pectus* brevisculum, canaliculatum, utrinque dente triangulari armatum. *Mesosternum* integrum, declive. *Metasternum* brevissimum. *Abdomen* segmento secundo duobus sequentibus conjunctim brevior.

The sole exponent of this genus resembles a small spider, and is quite different from any other *Baris* known to me. It may be placed with the two preceding genera and with *Phacelobarus* and

Scambus, all very distinct in habit. After its shape, the most striking peculiarity consists in the way in which the anterior coxæ are sloped away for the reception of the rostrum.

BEBELATUS ARANEA. (Pl. XIII. fig. 7.) *B. brevis*, tumidus, niger, squamis griseo-fuscis tectus, aliisque elongatis adpersus; rostro squamoso, prothorace multo brevior; antennis testaceis; prothorace parvo, dorso tuberculis quatuor majoribus, lateribus quinque munitis, lobo basali truncato; clytris parum latioribus quam longioribus, indistincte seriatis punctatis, singulis novem tuberculis in series tres dispositis; pedibus valde squamosis; tarsis articulo ultimo unguiculisque testaceis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Amazons.

EURYPAGES.

(Baridinæ.)

Rostrum elongatum, cylindricum, parum arcuatum; *scrobes* medianæ. *Antennæ* tenues, *scapo* oculum haud attingente; *funiculo* articulis duobus basalibus æqualibus, haud elongatis, cæteris gradatim brevioribus. *Oculi* ovales, tenuissime granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, convexus, apice tubulatus, basi bisinuatus, utrinque fortiter rotundatus. *Pedes* longiusculi, antice in mare multo longiores; *femora* in medio crassiora, infra fortiter dentata; *tibiæ* anticæ rectæ, cæteræ flexuosæ, apice mucronatæ, posticæ corbellis cavernosis; *tarsi* antici (♂) valde dilatati, fimbriati, cæteri, anticique in fœmina, art. duobus basalibus triangularibus, tertio fortiter bilobo; *unguiculi* connati. *Coxæ* anticæ haud approximatae. *Prosternum* haud canaliculatum. *Metasternum* modice elongatum. *Processus* intercoxalis latissimus.

Compared with *Centrinus* in its Schönherrian sense, *Eurypages* differs principally in the absence of the pectoral canal, and in the remoteness of the anterior coxæ. The length of the fore legs in the male and their dilated tarsi may be of little more than specific value. The species described below is a rather isolated form: it has the three intermediate segments of the abdomen curved at the sides; the scales on the elytra are arranged on each side of the striæ like the barbs of a feather.

EURYPAGES PENNATUS. (Pl. XIII. fig. 6.) *E. rhombicus*, niger, squamis piliformibus griseis munitus; capite punctis confertis unguamigeris impresso; rostro basi rude punctato; prothorace supra

oblique undulato-corrugato, griseo-plagiato, in medio antice carinulato; scutello cordato-triangulari, apice acuto; elytris profunde striatis, interstitiis valde convexis, basin versus latioribus, squamis oblique positis, plurimis condensatis fascias duas, irregulariter determinatas, formantibus; corpore infra sparse ochraceo-squamoso. Long. 7-8 lin.

Hab. Brazil (Morro Velho).

PHÆNOMERUS NOTATUS. (Pl. XIII, fig. 2.) *P. elongatus*, nigro-fuscus, setulis albis sparsis maculatim condensatis obsitus; rostro antennisque ferrugineis, illo longiusculo, a basi gradatim angustiore, antice linea leviter elevata instructo, his in quartam partem basalem rostri insertis; funiculo quam clava sesquilingiore, clava ipsa oblongo-ovata; prothorace crebre punctato, punctis inter lineas obliquas dispositis, in medio carinula lævi notato; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis lineatim elevatis; pedibus ferrugineis; femoribus, posticis basi exceptis, fuscis. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. New Guinea.

Allied to *P. Sundevalli*, Boh., but with a longer and more slender rostrum, the antennæ inserted in the basal quarter of the rostrum, the funicle longer, and the prothorax more coarsely punctured, &c. The spots are rather feebly marked, small and round on the prothorax, larger and more irregular on the elytra, in both formed by white transversely disposed setæ.

PHÆNOMERUS EXILIS. *P. elongatus*, nigrescens, setulis cinereis subfasciatim condensatis obsitus; rostro, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, illo capite sesquilingiore, dimidio basali antice lineis tribus elevatis notato; funiculo brevi; oculis magnis; prothorace crebre punctato, in medio carinula lævi notato; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, subtilissime corrugatis; corpore infra sparse niveo-setuloso. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland (Gayndah).

A *Phænomerus* has lately been described by Dr. Gerstaecker, from Zanzibar (I have long had it in my collection from Natal). Previously a single species only was known (from Ceylon, and perhaps India); but Mr. Wallace's collection contained six others besides the one described above. The species before us, whose discovery we owe to Mr. Masters, in his recent expedition after that strange ganoid fish, the *Ceratodus Forsteri*, is a narrower form than *P. Sundevalli*, the prothorax less coarsely punctured, the interstices between the elytral striæ much less convex, the setæ more scattered, but forming a slightly marked band on the middle of the elytra.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE X.

- Fig. 1. *Senelima triangulum*.
 2. *Berethia sannio*.
 3. — *mcinotata*; 3 a, hind leg.
 4. *Saginesis latipennis*; 4 a, lateral view of the head.
 5. *Acicnemis meriones*; 5 a, hind leg.
 6. *Ottistira bispinosa*; 6 a, lateral view of the head and scape.
 7. *Colobodes fasciculatus*.
 8. *Onychopoma parda*.
 9. *Cyrtozemis dispar*; 9 a, hind tibia and tarsus.
 10. *Ectatorhinus femoratus*; 10 a, lateral view of the head (♂).
 11. *Inozetes petechialis*; 11 a, lateral view of the head and scape.
 12. *Euthyrhinus pictus*.
 13. Front view of the head of *Ottistira ocularis*.
 14. Lateral view of the head and part of prothorax of *O. gibbosa*.
 15. Lateral view of the head of *Osseteris scutellaris*.
 16. Lateral view of the head of *Ectatorhinus wallacei*, Lac. (♀).
 17. Antenna of *Acicnemis frenata*.

PLATE XI.

- Fig. 1. *Cholus notabilis*.
 2. — *prætorius*.
 3. — *Buckleyi*.
 4. *Solenopus transversalis*.
 5. *Anænomus rubiginus*; 5 a, lateral view of the head and scape.
 6. *Erethistes licheneus*; 6 a, lateral view of the head and scape.
 7. *Nezodus bivittatus*; 7 a, lateral view of the head and scape.
 8. *Astyage lineigera*; 8 a, lateral view of the head and antenna.
 9. *Ozopherus muricatus*; 9 a, hind tibia and tarsus; 9 b, lateral view of the head and scape.
 10. *Cryptaspis amplicollis*.

PLATE XII.

- Fig. 1. *Aonychus luctuosus*.
 2. *Poropterus porrigineus*.
 3. *Petosiris cordipennis*.
 4. *Metyrus collaris*.
 5. *Nemestra incerta*.
 6. *Cycotida lineata*; 6 a, lateral view of the head.
 7. *Cechides amænus*; 7 a, lateral view of the head.
 8. *Timareta figurata*; 8 a, part of hind tarsus and first tarsal joint; 8 b, lateral view of the head.
 9. *Nedyleda semiusta*; 9 a, lateral view of the head.
 10. *Belus parallelus*.

11. *Dialeptopus plantaris*.
12. *Euomus retusus*. (Inadvertently referred to Pl. XII. in the text.)
13. Lateral view of the head of *Therebus cepuroides*.
14. Lateral view of the head of *Ophryota squamibunda*.
15. Front view of the head and scape of *Atmesia glaucina*.
16. Lateral view of the head of *Zeopus storcoides*.
17. Lateral view of the head and scape of *Hexymus monachus*.
18. Lateral view of the head of *Dialeptopus granulatus*.

PLATE XIII.

- Fig. 1. *Geobyrsa nodifera*; 1 a, lateral view of the head; 1 b, antenna.
2. *Phænomerus notatus*; 2 a, hind leg.
 3. *Peliobia geniculata*; 3 a, lateral view of the head.
 4. *Polydus dumosus*; 4 a, lateral view of the head.
 5. *Pithecomus ursulus*; 5 a, lateral view of the head.
 6. *Eurypages pennatus*.
 7. *Bebelatus aranea*; 7 a, lateral view of the head.
 8. *Ixodius oclusus*; 8 a, lateral view of the head; 8 b, fore tibia and tarsus.
 9. *Latychus rivulosus*; 9 a, front view of head.
 10. *Dystirus strumosus*; 10 a, lateral view of head.
 11. *Metrania palliata*; 11 a, lateral view of the head.
 12. Lateral view of head of *Methyorrhina hispida*.
 13. Lateral view of the head of *Ixodius sordidus*.

ERRATUM.

Page 456, line 8 from bottom, for PELIEBIA read PELIOBIA.







